

FORCE OF GERMANS HAS SPENT ITSELF IN PRESENT BATTLE

French Believe Effort To
Open Paris Road De-
finitely Checked

ACTIVITY IS LIGHT

Comparative Lull Has Set
In On Hard-Pounded
Front

NEXT DRIVE WHERE?

Freshness Of Rupprecht's
Reserves Makes Another
Blow By Kaiser Certain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 15.—With the enemy
fought to a standstill, something like
a stable line is being re-established
in Compiègne on the whole front
between Montdidier and Chateau
Thierry.

The outlook is now regarded in
Paris with more confidence but
anxiety is expressed in London,
where it is recognised that great
peril is still ahead as the Germans
have not shown their hand. Their
effort has undoubtedly fallen short
of their complete objectives and en-
tangled very heavy losses but their ad-
vance has appreciably increased the
threat against Paris while they still
have reserves enabling them to launch
an offensive greater than the one in
March last at almost any moment.
The numbers of troops at the disposal
of Crown Prince Rupprecht, for in-
stance, are practically identical with
those of a fortnight ago, despite his
sending Bavarian troops to assist the
Crown Prince, for his three divisions
have had time to recover and re-
cruit.

Three Goals For Germans
There are three goals at which the
enemy may strike; namely, Paris,
Amiens and Calais, and the Allies
have little chance of ascertaining
enemy's intention before the blow
falls.

Paris, June 15.—The official com-
munique issued this afternoon re-
ports:

There has been mutual artillery
activity between Montdidier and the
Oise, also south of the Aisne and
near Champlatt and Brigny.

The official French communique
issued this evening reported:

South of the Aisne, in local opera-
tions, we drove back the enemy
from Coeuves and Valsery, which
we captured.

We gained ground east of Mount
Gobert, taking 130 prisoners and
ten machine-guns.

Paris, June 14.—The official com-
munique issued this afternoon re-
ports:

Only local actions occurred during
the night-time.

We carried out several successful
raids north of Grivesnes and in the
region of Courcelles and brought
back thirty prisoners.

We progressed near des Loges
Farm.

An hostile attack in the region of
Antheuil completely failed.

Between the Forest of Villers-
Cotterets and Chateau Thierry the
artillery duel continued actively
during the night-time.

Our patrols took prisoners in the
region of Bussières, west of Rheims
and in Champagne.

The official communique issued
this evening reports:

No Infantry Action
There was no infantry action to-
day.

The artillery duel was fairly lively
at Hangard Wood, south of the Aisne
and in the region between Villers-
Cotterets and Chateau Thierry.

To the material captured from the
enemy on the 11th the following must
be added: nine guns, including seven
of heavy caliber, and forty machine-
guns.

Defeat For Germans
Yesterday our aeroplanes shot
down five German machines and two
balloons and seven enemy machines
were put out of action. Nineteen
tons of bombs were dropped in the
enemy zone, causing great damage.

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Deportation Of Germans From China Is Dropped, Says Reichstag Minister

Local Messages Tend To Confirm Statement With
Various Explanations Given For
Government's Attitude

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 14.—A message
from Berlin states that in the
Reichstag, replying to a question re-
garding the deportation of Germans
from China to Australia, Herr
Kriegel, on behalf of the Foreign
Office, said that the German Govern-
ment had taken the most emphatic
steps against such a measure and
threatened the severest reprisals.
He said that the Dutch Minister in
Peking recently reported that the
danger of the deportation of the
Germans was now removed.

Replying to a question regarding
the exchange of German prisoners
in the Colonies, Herr Kriegel said
that it was a disgrace to keep
prisoners in the "tropics." A con-
siderable number of such prisoners
whose health had suffered had been
allowed, after long negotiations, to
be repatriated or interned in a
neutral country and the speedy
return of the German prisoners in
the hands of the Belgians in Africa
was expected.

Negotiations were now pending
with Great Britain for the liberation
of civilian prisoners, including
Colonial Germans both in Great
Britain and Overseas.

London, June 13.—In the House
of Commons today Colonel Yate urged
that the Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs should order the ex-
pulsion of enemy subjects from the

British Concession in Shanghai. He
drew attention to articles in the
Hongkong press which he said showed
the intense feeling in this connection.
Mr. A. J. Balfour asked for notice
on the question.

Messages From Peking Confirm Dutch Report

Messages received in Shanghai from
Peking through various sources in the
last two or three days tend to confirm
positively the news that China will
not deport the Germans and Aus-
trians. It is generally believed now
that the question has been dropped
after weeks of negotiations, which
have not been given publicity in THE
CHINA PRESS on the request of Allied
authorities in Peking.

For the failure to put the measure
through many explanations are forth-
coming: the decision of the Allied
diplomats not to press the measure;
the dropping of the subject because
of the Anglo-German conference on
repatriation of prisoners; the inherent
and perpetual funk of Chinese
politicians, and the preoccupation of
the present Peking government heads
with the golden opportunities to reap
a harvest of plunder for themselves
and their cliques by selling China—its
wealth, its sovereignty and its people
—to the Japanese government in the
form of juicy loans.

GERMANS START DRIVE VIOLATING RUSSIAN PACT

Enemy Seizes Villages In Neu-
tral Zone In New Offensive
On East Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 16.—Press Bureau:
A Russian wireless message reports:
The Germans are starting an
offensive on the front Valnka-
Zhukovka, where they have seized
three villages in the neutral zone.
Our troops retired. An increasing
movement was observed later at
Jevstratovka, tanks and cavalry
participating. Our troops blew up
the bridge at Jevstratovka as a
reply to the violation of the Treaty.
Cavalry has been despatched to
maintain the liaison of our troops,
who occupy a line in the neutral
zone. The object of the Germans in
creating frontier incidents is to
obtain the railway centers of Leski
and Povorino.

Moscow, June 5.—After being
driven back from Penza, the Czech-
Slovaks advanced as far as Syzran
and obtained possession of the great
railway bridge across the Volga,
which is the principal artery of
Trans-Siberian communication.

Plekhanoff, an Anti-Bolshevik
leader, has died in Finland.

Russia and Ukraine in Treaty

Amsterdam, June 14.—A message
from Kiev states that a provisional
treaty between Russia and the
Ukraine has been signed. It provides
for the cessation of hostilities, the
return home of respective nationals
and an exchange of prisoners of war
and prepares for an exchange of
railway material and new commercial
relations.

Amsterdam, June 15.—A message
from Kiev states that the German
General Knoerzer has telegraphed to
General von Elchhorn reporting that
a force of 10,000 Bolshevik Red
Guards, commanded by Czech officers,
has been almost destroyed by his
troops westward of Taganrog. The
Bolsheviks had landed on the Ukraine
coast of the Sea of Azov and were
advancing to attack Taganrog. Over
3,000 dead Bolsheviks have been
counted up to the present. General
Knoerzer claims that the German
losses were slight.

Salt Gabelle Heads Called To Conference

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, June 17.—In consequence of
the ill-effects of the currency situation
in Fongden on the salt revenue, an
important meeting of officials of the
Salt Gabelle is being held in Peking
today.

STANDARD OIL MAN MURDERED AT WUHU

Mr. J. W. Laidlaw, Installation
Manager, Killed By Bandits
Sunday Night

Bandits murdered Mr. J. W. Laid-
law, Installation Manager of the
Standard Oil Company at Wuhu,
Sunday night, according to a telegram
received yesterday at the Shanghai
offices of the Standard Oil Company.
Mr. Laidlaw was 40 years old, married
and has been with the Standard Oil
Company at Wuhu during the past
four years. He was a British subject.
The Shanghai offices have wired for
further details of the affair.

J. H. DOLLAR NEW HEAD OF AMERICAN CHAMBER

Elected By Commercial Men At
Annual Meeting To Serve
For Ensuing Year

The annual meeting of the American
Chamber of Commerce of China
was held yesterday afternoon in the
United States Court rooms when
officers for the new year were elected
and the reports and accounts were
passed.

Mr. J. H. Dollar was elected pre-
sident, succeeding Mr. W. A. Burns.
Mr. W. C. Sprague was made vice-
president and Mr. J. B. Powell sec-
retary. The Committee named for the
ensuing year includes Messrs. W. A.
Burns, J. W. Gallacher, L. Jacob, J.
H. McMichael, W. A. Nichols, B.
Wood Robinson, W. C. Sprague, P.
F. Wisner, J. J. Connell (E. O. Baker
to represent until return), H. H.
Arnold, J. H. Dollar and B. C. Halle.

The accounts show a very satisfac-
tory financial condition. A hearty
vote of thanks to the retiring secre-
tary, Mr. P. L. Bryant, was called for
by the president and passed unani-
mously, as also was a similar vote to
the retiring president.

Munitions Workers Respond To Appeal

Hundreds Volunteer, Ready To
Perform Any Duty In Interest
Of Nation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 15.—Hundreds of
mobile munitions volunteers
have been enrolled during the last
few days in response to a special
appeal issued by the Government,
thus declaring themselves ready to
be transferred to any essential war
work to which they may be ap-
pointed in the interest of the nation.

U.S. MAIL OUT TODAY

The mail which was to have closed
at the American Post Office yesterday
for the United States, Canada and
Europe has been held over until today
and matter will be received at the Post
Office today until 10 a.m.

Comrades Attend Funeral Of American Soldier In France



TAPS FOR YANKEE SOLDIER.
This photo shows the funeral of one of our boys, the first of an American division to fall in action. His comrades and French brothers in arms attended the funeral.

YANKES BEAT GERMANS EVERY TIME THEY MEET

Americans Have No Mercy On
Those Who Commit Breaches
Of Humanity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 14.—Reuter's corre-
spondent at American headquarters
wires today:

The plain facts of the fighting for
the past month are that wherever the
Germans have met the Americans
the Germans have been beaten and
have paid more dearly for defeat than
the Americans paid for victory.

The American troops resemble our
Dominion troops in that they are
not going to deal lightly with un-
solderly conduct and they are not
going to easily forgive breaches of
humanity. If they are forced to see
red it will be some time before they
notice any other color. They will
have no mercy on men who do not
fight straight and will avenge com-
rades slain by treachery to the utter-
most on any enemy platoon they can
lay hands on. The Germans will dis-
like them as much as they dislike
the Canadians, Australians and South
Africans and, I think, a little more.

The American Army includes many
men of German names and ancestry.
A company of these marching to the
front met some German prisoners
whom the Americans assailed
treacherously and abusively. In the
German language for their obedience
to such a misconceived hound as the
Kaiser and for making themselves the
scum of the earth by their fighting
methods, so that their American
relatives had to come 4,000 miles to
wipe them out. The prisoners were
too amazed to reply.

FORMER TUCHUN LURED TO DEATH IN TIENSTIN

Summoned To Hsu Shu-cheng's
Headquarters And There
Assassinated

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, June 16.—General Lin
Chiao-ching, formerly Chief of the
Peking Gendarmerie and afterwards
Governor of Shansi Province under
Yuan Shih-kai, who was charged with
conducting monarchical propaganda
among Chinese troops in Chihli, Shan-
tung, Anhui, Shansi and Kiangsu Pro-
vinces, received a message from
General Hsu Shu-cheng requesting
him to call at the General's head-
quarters in Tientsin and, apparently with-
out suspecting harm, hired a motor
car and left his house in the British
Concession unaccompanied. The motor
car afterwards returned, and it was
announced that Liu had been shot at
the headquarters of the Fengtien
troops in Tientsin.

Murder May Precipitate Crisis

A political crisis is expected to be
precipitated by the shooting of General
Lin, according to the Chinese press.
The Mandate drafted by General Hsu
enumerating the alleged crimes of the
victim in plotting against Peking was
thrust upon President Feng to seal
Sunday and the latter did so only after
great hesitation. He said he expected
grave consequences.
The Tientsin conference has been
dissolved unceremoniously on account
of a split between the representatives
on the issue of the next President.
Generals Chang Hual-chi, Ni Shih-
chung and Deputy Inspector of the
Yangtze Wang Ting-cheng have gone
up to Peking where a conference has
been called. General Tsao Kun has
announced that he is leaving Tientsin
for the Capital while several other
militant Tuchuns are also coming to
the Metropolis.

Holland Socialists Will Meet Teutons And Then British

Leaders Invited To Confer With
Germans And Austrians Be-
fore Going To London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 16.—A telegram
from Vienna states that before
going into the British Labor Con-
ference on June 26 the Dutch
Socialist leader, Troelstra, has been
invited by the Austrian and German
Socialists to confer at The Hague,
to which city the Austrian Socialist
delegate, Seitz, and the German
Socialist delegate, Thälmann, are
accordingly proceeding.

GERMANS CALL BERLIN'S POLICY IN EAST MURDER

War Now Exclusively Hohen-
zollern Family Affair, Says So-
cialist Deputy In Reichstag

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, June 15.—The Cologne
Gazette states that during the
debate in the Reichstag on the army
estimates the Independent Socialist
Deputy, Herr Cohn, discussing Ger-
man activities in the occupied ter-
ritories, said: "The border states
have become Golgothas where lie
bleaching the bones of the best in
the land, slaughtered by the misused
German soldiers. The entire war
has become a family affair of the
Hohenzollerns. It is possible that
the Entente will have to submit and
we shall finally remain the only
warriors in Europe, but Europe then
will be a continent of beggars."
Herr Cohn, and other Socialists
who shouted "Robbers and murder-
ers!" when he mentioned the Ger-
man soldiers, was called to order.
All the members of the Center
Party and most of the Conservatives
left the Reichstag.

Northern Militarists Carrying Elections

Anfu Club Has Seven-Tenths
Majority In Balloting For
Parliament

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, June 17.—As far as can be
ascertained, the elections to the House
of Representatives in Chihli, Kiangsu,
Shantung and Fengtien have resulted
in a seven-tenths majority for the sup-
porters of the Anfu Club, a new
organization representing the National
Party, under the leadership of Wang
I-tang, the Speaker of the Provisional
Parliament, one-fifth belong to the
Chinpingtans and one-tenth of the Ku-
mintang, while Anhui, Mongolia and
Tibet are wholly supporters of the
Anfu Club. The Chinpingtang is
endeavoring to secure a majority in
the Senate.

AIR RAID OVER PARIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 16.—Official: An air-
raid alarm was sounded at 11.40
yesterday evening and "All Clear" at
12.45 a.m. Some bombs were dropped
and there are several victims and
some material damage.

'PEACE AT ANY PRICE' BECOMING AUSTRIAN CRY

Population Reported To Be De-
manding War's End As
Hunger Riots Increase

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 15.—Very little news
is leaking out about the situation in
Austria but today reliable private in-
formation was received in Madrid
that great events are expected. The
population is said to be demanding
peace at any price.

Washington, June 15.—The Bavarian
Government has declared meatless
weeks for the population. Hunger
riots are sweeping the country.

Rush Transportation Of Steel For Japan

150,000 Tons Allotted By U.S. In
Exchange For Ships To
Come At Once

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, June 15.—The 150,000
tons of steel which the War Industries
Board allotted to Japan is being
rushed to the seaboard for quick
transportation. The action of the
Board is in accordance with an agree-
ment whereby Japan will build ships
for the United States.

GEN. GUILLAUMAT NAMED MILITARY HEAD OF PARIS

Former Commander Of Army
Of Orient Succeeds Gen.
Dubail; City Prepared

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, June 14.—General Guillaumat,
Commander-in-Chief of the Army on
the Orient, has been appointed Military
Governor of Paris in succession to
General Dubail, who is appointed
Grand Chancellor of the Legion of
Honor.

The President of the Paris Mun-
icipal Council has issued a reassuring
statement with reference to the de-
fense of Paris. He states that ample
workmen and implements have already
been obtained for the entrenchments.

HOOVER ASKS AMERICANS TO REDUCE USE OF BEEF

Cut In Ration Till September
Urged To Increase Food
For Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, June 15.—The Food
Administration has asked the American
people to reduce the beef ration to a
pound and one quarter for each person
weekly until September 15, to permit
increased shipments overseas. People
are urged to eat pork instead of beef.

The Weather

Misty and warm. The maximum
temperature yesterday was 84 and
the minimum 63, the figures for the
corresponding date last year being
80 and 67.1.

AUSTRIANS LAUNCH THE AWAITED DRIVE AGAINST ITALIANS

Strike With All Their
Power From Asiago
To The Sea

HELD FIRST DAY

Rome, London And Paris
Report Repulse Of
The Enemy

GAINS ARE SMALL

No Surprise Expected By
Combined Teuton Forces
Of 50 Divisions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, June 15.—A great Austrian
offensive opened at 7 o'clock this
morning on a front extending from
Asiago to the sea.

In the Chamber today the Premier,
Signor Orlando, announced that a
great Austrian offensive had opened.
He said that a very violent bom-
bardment commenced at three o'clock
and an infantry attack was launched
at 7 a.m. along the whole line. Near-
ly the whole front is engaged since
the offensive extends with equal and
extreme violence from the Asiatic to
the Brenta, thence to the Piave and
along the Piave everywhere, involving
Asiago Plateau, the Monte Grappa
sector and the plain.

Signor Orlando added: "The latest
news that reached me, summarizing
the situation at 1 o'clock, is that our
troops have offered a magnificent re-
sistance."

Still Fight On First Line
"In view of the gravity of the
battle, in which the enemy has en-
gaged his whole might, any hope-
fulness on my part would not accord
with the moderation and dignity char-
acteristic of our race. It may how-
ever be stated that the first effect
which usually follows a crushing
offensive is wanting. The message I
have just received concludes:

"A comparison of all the reports
from the battlefield shows that the
attack presses wholly on our first
zone of resistance alone and that not
even at a few points has the enemy
achieved the effect which he must
have hoped for from his powerful
bombardment and the enormous
effectives launched to the attack,
which our troops are resisting mag-
nificently."

An official communique reports:
There is intensified artillery from
Lagarina Valley to the sea and an
extremely violent artillery action east-
ward of the Brenta and Middle Piave.
An official communique reports:
On the morning of the 13th British
aeroplanes dropped 1,100 kilograms of
explosives on Cattaro. Although they
met with heavy anti-aircraft fire and
were also attacked by enemy chaser-
planes, they returned undamaged.

The King of Italy yesterday re-
viewed the Czech-Slovak Corps which
is now in readiness to fight for Italy
against the Central Powers.

Paris, June 16.—The Austrian
attack against the French front in
Italy yesterday was shattered and
the French positions maintained
intact. The enemy suffered serious
losses.

Fifty Divisions Engaged
London, June 16.—French experts
estimate that fifty divisions of Aus-
trian troops are participating in the
offensive against Italy. They em-
phasize that the Italians have not
been surprised, that the Italian army
was never in better condition, that
its losses of artillery in the last
offensive have been largely replaced
and also emphasize that the Aus-
trian offensive has been compelled
by Germany at a moment when the
internal situation in Austria is grow-
ing more and more difficult.

An official despatch from the
British headquarters in Italy re-
ports:
After a heavy bombardment from
sea to the Adige, the enemy's infantry
attacked the whole day long.

Four divisions of Austrian troops
attacked the British front.

The attack, on the right, com-
pletely failed, the enemy sustaining
very heavy losses.

On the left the enemy penetrated
our front line on a front of 2,500
yards to a "maximum" depth of a
thousand yards, where he is firmly
contained. The enemy suffered very
heavy losses.

No flying has been possible for
several days, excepting early on the

of the 18th, when seven machine guns were destroyed and two balloons brought down in flames.

Our low-flying machines this afternoon were continually engaged machine-gunning and bombing enemy bridges and transports along the Lower Plate, where they are doing great damage.

German Troops Used
 Reuter's correspondent with the British Army in Italy, wiring yesterday, reports:

The attack on the British positions on Asiago Plateau this morning was made by a division consisting of Austrians, Germans and some Bosnian troops.

The enemy's object apparently was to reach the line of hills about the Plateau and Cima-de-Pointe, four kilometers behind our front. The enemy reached our front lines but made very small progress. The attack on our right was completely repulsed, but he succeeded at first in gaining a few hundred yards near the left center.

Our line, following a shell-like depression in which the town of Asiago lies, is irregular in outline and thickly wooded in places. Flat as it looks from our positions, the country is full of hidden folds and the ground lends itself to an attack by small isolated detachments. The morning was also unusually misty.

The bulk of the enemy approached along the railway from Asiago to the little village of Casana, which follows a marked depression of the ground.

In accordance with the recent German methods the attacking troops were rushed up during the night from Val-Sugana by motor. The preliminary bombardment was heavy, but gas-shells were sparingly used against us.

Preliminary Attack Made

Rome, June 14.—An official communication reports:

Early yesterday morning, after an intense artillery preparation, the enemy attempted to force the defenses of Tosiolo Pass by launching an infantry attack against Cady summit and Monticello Ridge, immediately north and south of that important road. A firm resistance broke up the enemy's impetus on our advanced lines and later our counter-attacks and deadly artillery concentration stopped the enemy and definitely drove him back.

During the nighttime our barrage fire promptly crushed a renewed attempt northward of the road.

The enemy's losses, particularly among the supports in the rear, were very heavy. We took 130 prisoners belonging to four regiments.

A semi-official communication of June 14 says that the statements made by prisoners illuminate the importance of the defeat inflicted on the enemy yesterday. The object of the enemy was to break into Camanajo Valley, the first day's objective being Ponte-di-Legno. The greatest precautions were taken to effect a surprise, the enemy infantry being conveyed to the line at the last moment by motor lorries, an entire division being flung into action according to the latest German assaulting tactics against the slopes of Cady summit. The storming parties nearly everywhere were crushed under the hail of shrapnel and the enemy only obtained a feeble line in three of the most advanced and isolated Italian posts, from which they were driven out by counter-attacks.

GERMANS PLACE MINES TO SINK PRISONER SHIPS

Explosives Found Moored in Track Promised Safe; Hospital Ship Evidently Torpedoed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 London, June 15.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:
 The area within five miles of the position in which the Dutch hospital ship Konigin Regentes was sunk on the 6th has been carefully searched and no mines found.

We swept up nine new German moored mines between June 2 and June 7 in the track used only by the Dutch vessels.

One of the mines was employed in the repatriation of British and German prisoners and which is guaranteed to be safe by both the British and the German Governments. These mines were not within fifty miles of the position in which the Konigin Regentes was sunk. It is clear that the mines were laid to catch the vessels carrying repatriated prisoners on their passage west and that the submarine which laid them remained on the route in order to sink ships on the eastern journey if, as proved to be the case, they had not been already sunk, with British repatriated prisoners on board, while on their way to Boston (in England).

It is remarkable that on this occasion the number of German prisoners being repatriated was exceptionally small, being 67, and of those none on board the Konigin Regentes.

MAY CONSTRUCT SHIPS OF PUMICE AND SAWDUST

Latest Experiments in American Shipbuilding Prompt Formation Of G. \$25,000,000 Co.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 San Francisco, June 15.—Ships made of pumice are the latest experiment in shipbuilding. A company with a capital of G. \$25,000,000 is reported to be backing the venture. Two model ships have been constructed, one made of concrete and the other of pumice, and both reinforced with steel.

The manager of the Marine Department of the Chamber of Commerce jokingly suggested the manufacture of ships from sawdust, which is now wasted in vast quantities. A prominent shipping man has decided to experiment.

Another concrete ship company has been formed here with a capital of \$250,000.

British Mission Wins Favor In Argentine

Relations Between South American Republics And Allies Much Closer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Buenos Aires, June 16.—The visit of the British Mission under Sir Maurice de Bunsen, which is now proceeding to Chile, has made an excellent impression, destroying everywhere the effects of Germanophile propaganda.

Washington, June 15.—The Santiago de Chile newspaper, Nacion, an official Government organ, says that suspicious in South American countries regarding United States policies have been swept away.

AND STILL THEY COME, THE JAPANESE LOANS

Latest Is Reported To Be For \$20,000,000 Negotiated By Tsao Ju-lin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Peking, June 15.—The National Agency reports a loan of \$20,000,000 was signed on Thursday between Mr. Nishihara, the special agent of Count Terauchi and Tsao Ju-lin, the Minister of Communications after it had been sanctioned by the Cabinet, intended for the construction of a railway from Kirin to Hulin, in Korea, a distance of 277 miles. The Japanese have been endeavoring to secure the construction of this line for eight years.

The Peking Leader reports that the President and Premier have agreed to Lung Chi-kuang contracting a loan with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for \$5,000,000 at 8 percent interest and a discount of five percent, secured on the mines in the Kwangtung province. The Peking Leader adds that prior to this loan, Lung Chi-kuang endeavored to raise \$3,000,000 from the Japanese by offering his strong-hold, the whole island of Hainan, as security. Failing to sell the island, he has pledged the whole of the mines of Kwangtung. The newspaper concludes: "Nobody seems able to tell to what lengths the present Government will go in order to carry on the internecine war."

TRADE PIRACY AND WAR, GERMAN PLAN OF EMPIRE

Relationship Between Economic And Military Policies Shown In Socialist's Book

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 London, June 15.—A remarkable book has been published by a German Socialist Deputy, Dr. Lensch, entitled "Three Years of World War," in which the real reasons for the economic policy of Germany are explained.

Dr. Lensch shows how Germany's economic policy was, by high protective tariffs, to monopolize the home market and so create such huge profits as would enable immense industrial expansion and the successful exploitation of foreign markets. By close cohesion of industry and finance, trade was organized in cartels and syndicates. Dr. Lensch waxed enthusiastic over this wonderful industrial organization backed by the State which enabled German goods to force their way into foreign countries. "German diplomacy was constantly at the service of German finance with a strong army and navy in the background," Germany had a destiny to fulfil which made the war inevitable.

He repeatedly exults in the charges of barbarism against Germany, saying that such charges are really a measure of foreign admiration.

Briefly, Dr. Lensch maintains that Germany's mission in this war was to overthrow both Russia and Great Britain. He expresses contempt for France and as for Austria he expresses the opinion that it has lost the necessity for its existence. He speaks of liberalism and democracy as English catchwords.

The Times, which publishes lengthy extracts from the book, regards it as important as showing what an ordinary German Socialist thinks but dares not say and also as justifying the opinion recently expressed by Mr. Balfour that the commercial policy of Germany forms a substantial part of her general aim at world dominion.

MEN OF 49, 50 AND 51 CALLED UP IN ENGLAND

Geddes Says They Must Be Trained To Relieve Younger Men For Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 London, June 15.—Men of forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one are being called up for medical examination.

The Chairman of the Bristol Tribunal said yesterday that Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, told him that he was trying to meet the urgent need for men a year or two longer and he expected the tribunals to do the same. He was aware that there was public feeling about the calling up of older men while younger men were essential for the munitions supply and cannot be removed to the fighting forces till the older men are able to do their work.

Sir Auckland Geddes added that there were 60,000 fewer men in Government Departments than three years ago and no industry was more denuded of grade I men.

PRAYER FOR ALLIES IN HARBIN ON SUNDAY

Soviets Dissolved In Many Siberian Cities, Requiring Advance Of Semonoff's Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Harbin, June 16.—A religious ceremony offering prayers for the victory of the Allies took place today. The Allied Consuls and the local Russian authorities were present.

Reliable information states that a Bolshevik detachment is threatening to take possession of Ujlatun Station, this side of Manchuria Station. However, there are rumors that the Chinese authorities have checked their advance. General Semonoff's detachment has withdrawn to Dauria Station.

Colonel Skipetroff declares that the present situation in Siberia, owing to the dissolution of the Soviets in most of the towns of Siberia and the Czech-Slovak movement, requires the immediate advance of our forces, which however is impossible without immediate help from the Allies.

Reliable information received from Siberia by telegraph through Mongolia states that the "White Guards," headed by the military organization of the Siberian Government, have dissolved the Soviets at Nikolayevsk, Omsk, Tomsk and Barnaul. The situation is now being controlled by representatives of the above Government.

The Far Eastern Committee for the Salvation of the Motherland at a meeting decided to apply to the Allies through Japan requesting immediate intervention of the Allies in Siberia.

General Semonoff's communiqué dated June 14 reports that the situation is unchanged.

New British Body To Watch Home Policy

Committee Of Ministers To Examine Legislative Measures During War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 London, June 15.—The Daily Mail states that a Committee of Ministers, with Sir George Cave as chairman, will be appointed to examine the details of legislative measures affecting home policy during the war. The heads of the principal Government Departments will serve on the committee, which will not have the title or the functions of a cabinet. It will meet once a week and its business will be submitted for approval to the War Cabinet. A second committee will be established to deal specially with economic and commercial questions of which Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, will probably be chairman.

London, June 15.—The Daily Mail states that the War Cabinet will be asked to establish a second or domestic Cabinet to deal purely with home affairs. Sir George Cave, Minister for Home Affairs, may be appointed liaison Minister to co-ordinate the action of the two Cabinets, of both of which he will be a member.

The War Cabinet will thus become a real Imperial Cabinet and form the nucleus of any scheme of federation that may eventually be adopted.

U-Boats Are Checked By Zeebrugge Raid

Sinkings In Channel Greatly Lessened While Submarine Much Scarier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Paris, June 14.—A semi-official communiqué states that submarine sinkings in the western and central English Channel since the blockading of Zeebrugge and Ostend. The number of submarines operating has also appreciably diminished owing to their severe losses in recent months.

The Board of Trade announces the award of torpedo badges to British merchant seafarers who, after serving in a vessel which has been torpedoed or mined, afterwards completed a further voyage in a British vessel, with a bar every time the vessel on which they are serving is again torpedoed or mined, five bars being exchanged for a five-pointed star.

Avalanche In Kiangsi Kills Foreign Woman

Miss Flora Walker And Chinese Cook Meet Death Near Kuling

China Press Correspondence
 Kuling, Kiangsi, June 15.—The giving away of a stone retaining wall near the upper road leading to Russian Valley yesterday afternoon at four o'clock precipitated a landslide which destroyed two dwelling houses and caused the death of Miss Flora Walker and a Chinese cook. Improper drainage and heavy rains loosened the earth to such an extent that the foundations broke and the wall started on a mad rush down the hill.

The first house in the path of the slide was the residence of Mrs. James Jackson, who had recently arrived from Kuling to spend the summer in Kuling. Miss Walker of the American Church Mission of Wuchang was staying with Mrs. Jackson. At the time the slide occurred Miss Walker was in a room on the ravine side and before she was aware of the oncoming danger the slide had struck that part of the house burying her and the cook, who was in the kitchen. Mrs. Jackson who was in the front part of the house escaped injury.

The Boy Scouts of the American School, who were just starting on a hiking party in charge of Mr. Theodore Hobbie, had a narrow escape. They immediately gave the alarm and at the same time sent for a doctor. A large number of men soon gathered to search for the victims but it was not until three hours later that Miss Walker's body was recovered. She had been killed instantly.

Subscriptions Heavy To French War Bonds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Paris, June 15.—The daily press yesterday during the debate on the Budget, the Minister of Finance stated that during the month of May, 1917, hitherto the record, the sales of National Defense Bonds totaled 1,231 million francs but this was exceeded last May when the total was 1,532 million francs, Paris alone subscribing 942 millions, as compared with 805 millions in May last year. These figures were very eloquent in view of the trials that France and Paris are at present enduring.

WILSON THANKS POINCARÉ

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Washington, June 15.—President Wilson, in replying to President Poincaré's congratulatory message on the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in France, cabled in part:

"With increasing pride and gratification the people of the United States have seen the forces under General Pershing become more and more active by co-operating with the forces of liberation on French soil. It is their firm and inalterable purpose to send men and material in steady and increasing volume until any temporary inequality of force is rapidly overcome and the forces of freedom are made overwhelming, for they are convinced that only by victory can peace be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon the basis of enduring justice and right."

The French Premier, M. Clemenceau, General Foch and General Petain also sent messages noting the increasing arrivals of American troops and presaging victory.

15 BULGAR SOLDIERS DESERTING EVERY DAY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Corfu, June 14.—According to a statement issued by the Serbian Press Bureau the desertions from the Bulgarian army total ten to fifteen men a day. These when they come into the Serbian lines present a bedraggled and starved appearance. They say that the Bulgarian army is badly fed but the civil population in Bulgaria is in a still worse plight owing to the denuding of the country of its corn and cattle by the Germans.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OCCURS IN CITY OF KIEFF

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Amsterdam, June 14.—The first details of an immense munitions explosion near Kieff on the 6th are given by a correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger.

There were first two tremendous crashes, which were followed by showers of glass and cries of terror. Subsequently there were twelve big explosions and innumerable smaller ones which lasted from ten in the morning till late in the afternoon. The entire business life of the city was suspended and carriages commandeered posthaste to convey the wounded to hospital.

The biggest explosion occurred at midday, when the city was shaken as if by an earthquake, people were blown off their feet, buildings whirled in the air, Swierietz Cathedral collapsed and the belfry of Tolsho Cloister vanished in a black mass of smoke. Houses were blown over, streets became impassable through the smouldering mass of debris and the conflagrations caused by the explosions spread until they enveloped the whole neighborhood.

The explosion is ascribed to the machinations of the Bolsheviks.

Italy's Internal Credit Good, Minister Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Rome, June 14.—In the Chamber yesterday the Minister of Finance declared that Italy's internal credit today is better than it was before October, 1916.

Australia Proposes Minister In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Melbourne, June 15.—The name of Mr. W. M. Hughes is being freely mentioned in connection with the proposal that the Commonwealth should have a responsible Minister permanently in London during the war or longer.

London, June 15.—The Australian representatives to the Imperial Conference, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia, and Mr. Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, have arrived in London.

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SOLE AGENTS

MAY CONSTRUCT SHIPS OF PUMICE AND SAWDUST

Latest Experiments in American Shipbuilding Prompt Formation Of G. \$25,000,000 Co.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 San Francisco, June 15.—Ships made of pumice are the latest experiment in shipbuilding. A company with a capital of G. \$25,000,000 is reported to be backing the venture. Two model ships have been constructed, one made of concrete and the other of pumice, and both reinforced with steel.

The manager of the Marine Department of the Chamber of Commerce jokingly suggested the manufacture of ships from sawdust, which is now wasted in vast quantities. A prominent shipping man has decided to experiment.

Another concrete ship company has been formed here with a capital of \$250,000.

CAMPAIGN NETS \$29,000 FOR NEW "Y" BUILDING

Three More Teams Will Help Push Big Clock To \$250,000 Mark

Twenty-nine thousand dollars was the figure representing the contributions to the \$250,000 Y.M.C.A. Hotel campaign up to six o'clock last night. The team captains and workers gathered at a tiffin at the Chung Shen Lar Restaurant, Nanking Road, yesterday and continued in their work of dividing up the names of prospective contributors to approach. In addition to the 12 teams of business men, three more have been organized by the Y.M.C.A. High School, the Association Junior division and the executive committee and patrons.

The big clock on the Hall and Holtz corner has started moving; its hands will be advanced each day at two o'clock when the team leaders will turn in their reports for the day. A pagoda is being built up on the plate glass window of the campaign headquarters, 26 Nanking Road. Each store will represent \$20,000 and the roof \$10,000, so the complete construction of the edifice, with 12 stories and the roof, will represent the aim of the campaign, \$250,000.

The names of the team leaders have been painted on the headquarters windows. The amount secured by each group will be written opposite its name. A large picture of the proposed building will be hung in one of the windows.

GERMANY AT CLIMAX OF POWER, SAYS MILNER

Objects Of Kaiser Impossible With Great Reserves Of Freedom Mobilising

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—Lord Milner, speaking today at the Y. M. C. A. Headquarters, said that it was an uplifting thought that it was the fiercest trial the country had ever experienced. "We are a more united nation than we have been in living memory."

"Germany's War Lords had made the issue clear. The military party had all Germany under its feet. Her ideal of future mankind is a Central European bloc of irresistible strength supported by giant industries drawing their raw material from the rest of the world on Germany's terms. A peace with servile States working for the profit of the paramount empire. This is illustrated today in the case of Russia and Rumania."

"It is certain that their object is unobtainable. They will fail as every attempt to subjugate the world by a single soul has failed, from the Roman Empire to Napoleon. Today we are at the climax of Germany's power and therefore we have to fight as never before in all history—as our great and noble French Allies are fighting today with every ounce of strength—until the great reserve which the cause of freedom still possesses has time fully to mobilise. The German Minister of War has been sneering at those reserves, saying they are inconsiderable. He laughs best who laughs last. I think he will live to regret those sneers. I am confident of the help coming from other States, especially America."

"If I could tell you of the numbers of men we have put in the field since the great battle began, which we are now putting in and which we shall put in immediately, the numbers would astonish you, but this is not enough. No effort can be great enough where everything we hold dear is at stake."

In conclusion Lord Milner uttered a warning against criticising our Allies or our former Allies. Nothing was more unreasonable than abuse of Russia. The moral unity of the Allies is the basis and root of the greatness of our common cause. It is our most precious asset.

DATE SET FOR HEARING ON SHUN PAO'S VALUE

Last Phase Of Sensational Newspaper Case To Open Next Week

Two more motions were made yesterday in the Mixed Court in connection with the Shun Pao case. Mr. W. A. C. Platt, representing the defendants, Sze Chia-shu and Chen Ching-han, applied for directions from the Court as to how the valuation of the paper in its original state as handed over by the plaintiff to the defendants could be ascertained. The court refused to give directions but stated that counsel should introduce the evidence of the valuation in any legal way and as best as he can without instructions.

The other motions were made by Mr. G. D. Musso, counsel for the plaintiff, Shih Tse-bay. The motion was to order the defendants to produce their evidence on the valuation of the paper in its original state within the next three days. The Court ordered the production of evidence on the valuation next week, when two entire days, Monday and Tuesday, will be set aside for the hearing of the evidence. The case was heard before Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yu.

British Army Gives High Honor To Jew

Maj.-Gen. Sir John Monash Given Command Of Australian Corps

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 15.—Major-General Sir John Monash has been given full command of the Australian Army Corps. This is the highest position in the British army a Jew has ever held.

Trade Outlook After War Engages British Attention

Committees In Various Branches Of Industry Work On Necessity Of Competing With Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—Further important reports by departmental committees of the Board of Trade cover innumerable aspects with regard to safeguarding British trade after the war.

Far-reaching recommendations are those in connection with the iron and steel trades. It is suggested that iron and steel manufacturers should form national export selling and marketing organisations; that legislation against dumping on the Canadian plan should be introduced; that the economic policy of Great Britain and the Dominions should be co-ordinated and that customs duties should be imposed on all imported iron and steel and manufacturers thereof.

Other recommendations are that foreign traders should only be allowed in British territory under license and that bunkering facilities should be withheld within the Empire from shipping lines giving unfair freight preferences against British goods.

It is further recommended that no mining concessions in the Empire should be granted to individuals or companies without Government sanction.

An exhaustive report by the Departmental Committee, of which Sir Henry Birkenhead is chairman, has been issued dealing with the position after the war of the textile trades. It is recommended, in view of the serious shortage of wools, the Government should convene at an early date a conference of representatives of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in order to formulate a scheme for the effective control and distribution of wool grown within their territories.

Other recommendations are that special efforts should be made to secure the extended growth of cotton within the Empire and also of flax and the extension of Commercial Attachés to all the Embassies abroad.

It also recommends that for at least a year after the war the import and export of textiles, including raw textile materials between the Empire and enemy States, should be prohibited except under license; a duty on imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary for a period after the war; legislation against dumping upon the lines adopted by the United States and preferential trade within the Empire.

After an address by the President of the Board of Trade, a meeting of dye-users in the United Kingdom, at Manchester, passed a resolution fully approving the policy of the Government to make the United Kingdom independent of German dyestuffs after the war and also approving the immediate amalgamation of the principal dye manufacturing companies.

It is evident from a pamphlet issued by the University of Kiel and

written by Professor Harms that Germany is beginning to realise the past and prospective effect of the Allies' economic pressure.

The writer believes that Germans have never fully realised the significance of Great Britain's entry into the war from the standpoint of the economic influence she is able to exert. He dwells on the ability of Great Britain to maintain herself and her Allies and employing decisive measures with the object of paralysing her enemies' military and economic power of resistance through the destruction of their commercial relations throughout the world.

Professor Harms describes these methods, including the development of Great Britain's domestic productive resources, in order to be independent and successfully to compete with German supplies after the war. He admits that the effect has already been powerfully felt and has seriously injured German economic life at home and abroad and warns the German people against the entirely unjustifiable optimism prevailing that all will readjust itself when merchants recover their freedom of action.

The Departmental Committee on Electrical Trades has presented a report to Parliament which says that startling evidence has been submitted concerning the manner in which German or American control has been secured in the existing companies in the British Dominions, and it recommends legislation in that connection. It is suggested that India and the Dominions shall take stock of their facilities for generating electricity whether from water-power, coal, oil or other resources of energy, and should appreciate their growing importance to the Empire.

The Committee urges that electrical supply ought to be considered as a matter of Imperial importance and the resources of the Empire in that connection should not pass into alien hands.

The report of the Engineering Committee recommends that all the Allies impose a surtax against the products of the present enemy countries, subject to a progressive diminution, and that for three years after the war no Conference arrangement should be permitted between British shipowners and our present enemies.

IRISH CRIMINAL LAW

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—A proclamation in the Dublin Gazette applies Sections 3 and 4 of the Criminal Law of Procedure (Ireland) Act of 1887 to the following counties: Clare, Cork, Galway, Kerry, King's County, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Queen's County, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Tyrone, West Meath and the county boroughs of Cork and Limerick.

Sections 3 and 4 provide for a change of venue and trial by special juries.

ARMY REORGANISATION CONSIDERED IN JAPAN

War Chiefs Meet To Discuss Change Along German Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times, in a message dated the 11th, states that a Council of Field Marshals was held today attended by Prince Fushimi, Prince Yamagata, Marshal Count Oku, the Premier, Count Teruchi and also the Minister of War and the Chief of Staff, and it is understood that a conference of Field Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet will meet on the 10th. The Asahi says that today's Conference have considered the adoption of a Corps system similar to that of the German Army, the abolition of the Brigade system and an increase of the army to twenty-five corps, consisting of two divisions each of three regiments.

Alterations are also contemplated in the navy.

PROSECUTION OPENS IN CASE AGAINST TAIT

Witnesses Testify Against Municipal Police Sergeant Charged With Embezzlement

Sergeant J. H. Tait of the Municipal Police Department appeared before Acting Police Magistrate F. Alan Robinson in the British Police Court yesterday charged with alleged embezzlement of nearly \$1,500 from the Police Rifle Club, Police Recreation Club and Municipal Service Club.

Mr. K. E. Newman, for the prosecution, made his opening and the case was adjourned until today. Seven witnesses testified.

Mr. C. Jones of the Hongkong Shanghai Bank was the principal witness for the prosecution. He produced a copy of the bank's passbook with the club showing a balance of \$418 and said that money could only be drawn by Sgt. Tait. He further testified that an account was opened in the name of the Rifle Club but said that there was never a credit of \$900 as shown in the passbook. The account was opened with a deposit of \$100 and there exists a credit balance of \$5. An account for \$400 was opened in the name of J. H. Tait September 8, said witness. At present the balance is \$3.04.

Inspector R. C. Aiers testified that Sergeant Tait, while in the hospital, admitted that the books were not in order to the extent of about \$600 and expressed a desire to see the Captain on behalf of his wife and child. After stating that some \$600 could not be accounted for, accused told witness, "That is what comes of lending a man money who is interested in rubber shares, but make that, he is gone."

The case will be resumed today.

Compulsory Measures For Labor Frowned On

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—The Whiteley Committee has presented a further report in which it disapproves of any system for compulsory arbitration in labor disputes and also disapproves any scheme of conciliation which will compulsorily suspend strikes and lockouts pending an inquiry. It recommends a standing Arbitration Council to which disputes could be voluntarily referred.

SCRAP OLD DIPLOMACY IN FUTURE, SAYS ASQUITH

Machinery Of Past Must Go Among The Antiquities, He Thinks

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 14.—Mr. Asquith was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Aldwych Club today.

Addressing those present, he said that since the last weeks of March the enemy had seriously progressed along the greater part of the whole battle-front. The Allies, however, had shown no trace of panic or demoralisation. The tide of invasion was not yet stemmed but once before we had seen an equally grave situation. Whatever might be the issue of this phase of the campaign, it was not going, in the faintest degree, to weaken our allegiance to the great purposes for which we have been fighting.

The faculties we most needed were courage and patience, but we must feel we know the whole truth. We have reached the stage when far more is to be gained than to be lost by laying before the people all the actualities, favorable or otherwise. The old machinery of diplomacy had had its day and must take its place among the antiquities.

Mr. Asquith said that the Empire has raised an army, including labor units, of not less than 7,000,000, while Parliament in a few weeks would have voted War Credits approaching £7,000,000,000.

The British people throughout the length and breadth of the Empire were ready to face with a clear conscience, clear eyes and cool nerves any and every conjunction of circumstances. He did not believe that even the long strain of the war had hampered people's steadiness of judgment, but we ought to guard against the danger, of losing our sense of proportion in the stress of daily and hourly battles regarding doubtful battles and yielding ground.

We must take large views backwards and forwards seeking the measure of events by their real and

Fretful Babies

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N. B. writes:—"I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a trial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai."

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W.D. & H.O. WILLS.

BRISTOL & LONDON, ENGLAND.

'O. HENRY' LETTERS FOR LIBERTY BONDS

William Griffith, The Recipient,
Consented Them To American
Galleries

OTHER RARITIES AT AUCTION

Manuscripts, Books And Auto-
graphed Letters From Many
Sources To Be Offered

New York, April 28.—Manuscripts, books and autograph letters from various sources will be sold at the American Art Galleries. Among the letters are seven by "O. Henry," W. Sydney Porter, probably the greatest short story writer of all time, constituting some of the inimitable correspondence of this famous writer. They are of an unusually interesting character, as showing how and when he did some of his greatest work. These letters, which are the largest in number ever offered at public sale from one collection, are all written to William Griffith of this city, editor of Current Opinion, "an intimate friend as well as best man" at "O. Henry's" wedding.

They have been consigned by him to the American Art Association, with directions that the proceeds shall be applied entirely to the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds. "O. Henry" letters are rare. One of them recently brought \$810 at auction. The first of the letters was written in the Summer of 1907. In it "O. Henry" humorously reveals his chronic need of money, and also that it was hardly ever possible for editors to get stories from him except by paying for them, at least partly in advance. At this time he was receiving from \$200 to \$300 each for his stories, and it was possible for the magazine, The Broadway, to the editor of which he is writing, to obtain this story, "Thimble-Thimble," by paying in advance the \$100 requested. In so far as his sale was rapidly advancing, and he was presently to receive from \$500 to \$700 each for his stories, he wittily refers to the \$200 price as being "a summer rate." The magazine, in publishing it as a puzzle story, offered cash prizes for the best letters written in, accurately stating which one of the twins, the central characters, "got the watch" from the old negro, "O. Henry" was the judge in the contest, and conscientiously read hundreds of the letters before making the awards. The letter is as follows:

"My Dear Colonel Griffith: If you've got \$100 right in your desk drawer you can have my next story, which will be ready for delivery next Tuesday at the latest. That will pay half the other half on delivery. I'm always wanting money, and I have to have a century this morning. I just wanted to give you a chance at the story at summer rates if you want it. Please give the bearer a positive answer, as I'll have to know at once, so as to place it elsewhere this afternoon. Yours very truly,

"SYDNEY PORTER.

"P. S. Story guaranteed satisfactory or another supplied."

The next letter is notable as disclosing his method of writing, always leaving a title, for instance, until a story is finished, and as referring to what is coming to be regarded as his greatest short story and as one of the greatest in the language. In a syndacism conducted by The New York Times in 1914, in which some twenty of the foremost American fiction writers named what they considered the greatest short stories, the one referred to in this letter, "A Municipal Report," received the highest number of votes, including that of Richard Harding Davis. The letters were written in 1908 to Mr. Griffith, who was then managing editor of Hampton's Magazine. In a letter to The Bookman, by Mrs. William Sydney Porter, his widow, in 1914, she places this story at the head of what she regarded as his ten best, and the editor of The Bookman makes this comment:

"Naturally, the greatest interest will attach to the opinion of The One Who Knew Him Best, and we are quoting in part from a very beautiful letter we have received from Mrs. Porter. To her the stories are Mr. Porter. She finds it hard to name them in a list in order. But immediately one story comes to her mind. That is 'A Municipal Report.' After all," she writes, "I am not sure that it is the story—good as it is—for 'O. Henry's' own face lifts from a Nashville (news-paper) 'road' that was given that story, and I hear his puzzled 'Why did it offend?' Do you see anything in it that should offend?"

"O. Henry's" letter is as follows: "Title will follow with the remainder; have to take time on title."

"My Dear Colonel: The story—you will please understand that this scenario does not give the effect—ends as follows:

"The old negro carriage driver is a relic of the old South. He is a night hawk and a ruffian, (probably) but his principal depredations upon travelers and transients are for the sole purpose of supporting an elderly lady, the poetess, who is the last of the family in which he once belonged. All his small earnings are contributed to that end."

"Major Caswell, a type of the degraded Southerner, is living off the slender income of his relative, Azalea Adair. He is the rat and utter degenerate."

"Azalea Adair is a type of the tenderly nurtured lady of the old regime, but who is drained of her resources, (furnished principally by the old negro,) by her impossible relatives."

"In the end there is a dramatic and mysterious murder, the victim being Major Caswell. The 'snapper' comes

in the last paragraph, revealing the slayer by a bare intimation. The whole scheme is to show that an absolutely prosaic and conventional town, such as Nashville, can equal San Francisco, Bagdad, or Paris when it comes to a human story.

"The beginning of the story is not yet written—there will be two or three pages to follow, containing references to Frank Norris's lines, in which the words occur. 'Think of anything happening in Nashville, Tennessee!' I have to look this up in Putnam's Magazine. It will work out all right."

"P. S. Your money back if you want it."

"P. P. S. Send the dough to the Caledonia. I'll wait here for it. And send it soon."

"There is just space enough here to send you my personal regards."

Another letter was written in May, 1908, from the Caledonia Apartments in New York, where he did most of his writing during the last years of his life. It refers to an advance payment on "A Municipal Report." It is of interest to note that he received \$250 for the serial rights to this story. The letter is as follows:

"My Dear Colonel Bill: Thanks. Ain't it nice to pull together during the hard times. I know this arrangement ain't a precedent either with you or me, because it is a precedent year. (Laughter.) Pretty soon I'll raise my prices cheerfully, and you'll most 'em with a smile. There's a good time coming even if it's a good time coming. Greetings and salam, I'll try to make the story A1. Yours as usual,

"O. H."

A letter dated July 10, 1908, and written from Good Ground, L. I., where "O. Henry," his wife, and daughter had taken a cottage for the Summer, refers to his story, "Strictly Business." The letter makes note of the beginning of the gradual physical breakdown which ended in his death in 1910. During those two years he frequently told William Griffith that he would sit all day, pencil in hand, at his little table in his apartment and find himself unable to write more than a paragraph. At other times he was able to begin and finish as many as two stories a week. The letter is as follows:

"My Dear Colonel: She'll be up in just a day or two—the first part of next week at the outside. I've been a kind of an invalid lately, but I'm rejuvenating in this fine, cool air. Glad to hear you are extending the scope of the 'B'way.' It reads pretty good to me as it is. I intend to do some better work this Summer down here, and I expect the story coming to you will show it some anyhow. Some time when you can, like to have you run down here for a few days. Nothing much to promise you except plenty of good grub, fine sailing, and cold, cold nights under cover. Story a few days—sure pop. Yours as usual,

"SYDNEY PORTER."

A letter, dated July, 1908, referring to "Strictly Business," was written a few days subsequent to the above letter. The story was delivered to the magazine as promised the afternoon of the day this note was written. It is as follows:

"My Dear Colonel: I was called out of town in a hurry Saturday night in spite of my infirmities. Here's all of the story except about 8 or 10 pages, which I am doing now. They'll be with you before 2 o'clock today. Will I have to know at once, so as to place it elsewhere this afternoon. Yours very truly,

"SYDNEY PORTER."

A letter, dated Asheville, N. C., December 5, 1909, where he was staying with his wife and her family, is one of the last letters he wrote before his death. The story to which he refers was never completed, but was posthumously published in its unfinished condition. The letter reads: "My Dear Colonel: I've been intending to write you a long time, but the fact is I haven't written a line of MS. and scarcely a letter since I've been down here. I've been putting in all my time trying to get back in good shape again. The simple life has been the thing I needed, and by before Christmas I expect to be at work again, in better condition than ever. It is lonesome down here as Broadway when you are broken, but I shall try to stick it out a couple of weeks or so longer. I hope in time to wet my lips in a crock of Tom and Jerry with you at the glad yuletide. Tell Hampton's not to get discouraged about their story. It'll come pretty soon and be all the better for the wait. As I said, I haven't it out a line since I've been here—haven't earned a cent; just lived on nerve and persimmons. Hope you'll get your project through all right and make a million. With the same old fraternal and nocturnal regards, I remain yours, as usual,

"P. S. I got a bill from the N. Y. Transportation Co. a few days ago for \$20—the auto hire for the eventful night. I kind of suspect that you will have to pay it, as I haven't sent a twenty since the war. It strikes me that maybe I forgot to tell you that I hadn't paid it before I left town, so you can say that you thought it had been settled by truly yours, S. P."

In a first edition of O. Henry's "Rolling Stones" is inserted the following letter:

"My Dear Colonel Griffith: Keep

your shirt on. I found I had to rewrite the story when it came in. I am sending you part of it just so you will have something tangible to remind you that you can't measure the water from the Persian spring in spoonfuls. I've got the story in much better form, and I'll have the rest of it ready this evening. I'm sorry to have delayed it, but it's best for both of us to have it a little late and a good deal better. I'll send over the rest before closing time this afternoon, or the first thing in the morning. In its revised form I am much better pleased with it. Yours truly,

SYDNEY PORTER.

"P. S.—The title will come with the last installment—it has to be made for the complete story. S. P."

PEKING MUDDLE WORSE AS ELECTION IS CLOSER

Surfeit Of Graft May Be General's Late Reluctance To Fight

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, June 12.—Today is the anniversary of the dissolution of Parliament by President Li Yuan-hung and several of the vernacular newspapers have leading articles on the subject, none of which is exactly optimistic. The majority of the papers content themselves with mentioning the mere fact of the anniversary, probably because they do not care to comment on the present lamentable situation. Things do seem to go from bad to worse, and pretty rapidly too.

The new split in the Peiyang Party, reported in this correspondence a few days ago, is variously interpreted. On the one hand it is described as arising solely from a difference of military opinion, and on the other it is interpreted as representing a new divergence on political issues. Some of those who state that it is a purely military matter take the view that Tsuchun Tiao Kun and Chang Hwai-chi have grown weary of well doing, that is to say, they have amply repaid themselves for all their exertions on behalf of the Government, and as there has been too little left properly to equip their troops and keep them supplied with ammunition the natural consequence has been that there has been no advance, militarily, but rather a somewhat marked retreat, so they have withdrawn from the field of battle to their respective provinces, leaving General Hsu Shun-cheng to get what story he can out of what may remain of the campaign.

Others take the view that neither of these two generals is in favor of a policy of war to the knife, that is, of pushing the fighting well into the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, whilst General Hsu favors even carrying the battle, if need be—and if possible, it might be added—as far as the city of Canton itself. It is understood that this is the view also of General Lung Chi-kwang, who is in Peking urging the Government to find more funds so that he can resume his operations against Canton.

The other view is that another split has arisen over purely political issues. The President and General Tuan, it is alleged, do not see eye to eye on a number of questions, such as the powers and general activities of Parliament when it meets, the place of the President and the Prime Minister respectively in the body politic, and a number of other details. It was understood that these points had been settled some time ago, in the sense that the President, in defiance of his natural bent, should be low and say nothing. This passive policy the President evidently cannot sustain for long, especially when he sees the Prime Minister's military policy bringing the country no nearer settlement; and he has lately become restive. Hence new difficulties have arisen and divided councils. The relation of the action of Tiao Kun and Chang Hwai-chi to these Peking differences is not clear, but it is held that they have withdrawn to their respective provinces as a mark of disapproval of the President's attempts at interference, though there is nothing to show, as far as the outside world is concerned, that they have not withdrawn from active military operations in order to express their disapproval of the Prime Minister's policy.

An indirect outcome of this divergence of view is that the name of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang is being brought forward as that of a candidate for the presidency. It is not clear why this is being done, but presumably because an open contest between Generals Peng and Tuan would be highly undesirable, and the nomination of Mr. Hsu would make such a contest unnecessary. Moreover, Mr. Hsu would be able to command, in a way that neither the President nor the Prime Minister can, the respect and support of the best and most experienced administrators in the country. Whatever the solution may be, it is clear that the country is certainly no less, but rather much more, in a muddle than it was a year ago.

Wedding

Craighill-Gardner

The marriage of Miss Marian Wakelee Gardner to the Reverend Lloyd Rutherford Craighill took place in Hwaiyuan at the home of the Misses MacCurdy, Chaney and Boughton at seven o'clock in the evening of June 13.

The wedding was an outdoor one, and the ceremony was held directly under three great trees growing on a slight elevation, which proved a most effective natural altar. The whole setting was a most beautiful one; the enclosing walls were ivy covered, and the lawn where the guests stood to witness the ceremony was set in the midst of shrubbery. The verandas looking upon this lawn were decorated with vines and tall holly-hocks in brown vases.

The bride was most becomingly attired in a gown of white satin crepe with a veil of tulle and old princess lace, caught with orange blossoms. She wore a pendant of pearls and amethysts, the gift of the groom and an heirloom in his family. Her shower bouquet was of white sweet peas and spiraea.

The bride was accompanied by two bridesmaids, the maid of honor, Miss Florence Chaney of Hwaiyuan and Miss Jean Head of Anking. The bridesmaids' gowns were white with yellow girdles, and they carried bouquets of yellow St. John's wort. The groom was attended by his best man, Rev. Edmund Lee of Anking, and the three ushers were Mr. Frank Niles and Dr. Thornton Stearns of Hwaiyuan and Mr. J. Lossing Buck of Nankinshchow.

Two ministers officiated, the Rev. Mr. Gill of Nanking and the Rev. Mr. Morris of Hwaiyuan. The Episcopal marriage service was used.

The bridal party entered to the strains of the Lohengrin Wedding March played by piano and violin. Miss Harriet MacCurdy sang "O Perfect Love" during that part of the ceremony in which the bride and groom were kneeling, and the service concluded with Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

After many congratulations and much wishing of happiness, a delightful supper was served to all under the trees in the garden, where Chinese lanterns aided the little new moon in giving a delicate effect to the white covered tables surrounded by the guests. After the evening was well spent, a happy crowd of friends and well-wishers escorted the bride and bridegroom to their boat.

The Hwaiyuan guests present were Mrs. Sam Cochran, Miss Lois Cochran and Masters William and Samuel Cochran; Rev. James Cochran, Miss Nancy Cochran, Miss Gwendolyn Coch-

ran, Masters Williams and Jimmy Cochran; Miss Dennison; Rev. and Mrs. DuBois Morris; Miss Elizabeth Morris and Masters DuBois and John Morris; Miss Kjelburg; Misses MacCurdy, Chaney and Boughton, Rev. Nanking; Messrs. Benedict and Kirke of Pengpu; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lossing Buck of Nankinshchow. Mr. and Mrs. Craighill will spend two months in Japan, returning then to Wuhu, where they are associated with the Episcopal Mission.

Your Doctor

will advise you not to drink unfiltered water.

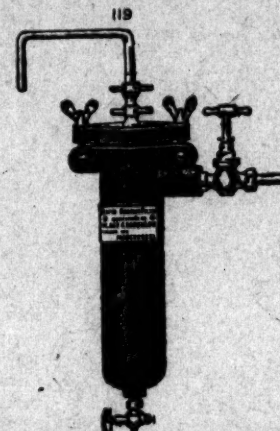
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Max Nordau On The War And The Future

This letter was written by Dr. Max Nordau, the world-famous French author, to Mr. L. Shapiro of Borough Park, Brooklyn, who had asked Dr. Nordau certain questions. Dr. Nordau wrote from Spain, where he is now living.

Madrid, March 3, 1918.

Dear Mr. Shapiro: Allow me to answer your questions to the best of my capacity in the same order in which you put them to me.

1. It is simply appalling that, even in minds of your intellectual, in minds that are seriously and intensely at pains to arrive at the truth, there should still be official and other accounts divulged during these last three years, for the smallest doubt as to who has incurred the responsibility for the world disaster, the most infamous crime recorded in human history. This makes one despair of the power of truth to impose itself upon reason and to convince righteous consciences.

The immediate cause of the war is the desire of the military and aristocratic caste of Germany to unchain it. Germany declared war on Russia under a preposterous pretext—the mobilisation of the Russian Army ordered by that idiot, the Tsar, countermanded almost at once by him, his order being, however, obeyed by his knaves and thieves. Minister of War—and on France with the shameless lie that French airplanes had thrown shells on Nuremberg, which was an impudent concoction fabricated for the purpose, and that French officers had traveled in automobiles to Belgium, which was a childish asinine invention. The ruling classes of Germany wanted, required, the war, in order to strengthen their position, menaced by the growing power, wealth and influence of the trading and manufacturing middle classes, and by the independent spirit gaining gradually hold on the working people. Austria must be impeached for having provoked little Serbia, the basest manner of a cowardly bully; but she may plead the extenuating circumstance that, at the last moment, she showed readiness to submit her quarrel to arbitration.

The more remote cause of the war is the conquering greed of official Russia, which wanted to annex Constantinople and to enslave the Balkan States, by the means of Austria and Italy, her allies in the war. The tariff policy of France, which balked the legitimate efforts of the German export traders and in the long run converted them to Pan-Germanism and into fanatical supporters of the German cause, is in uniform history, however, will remain Germany alone and brand her indecisively.

2. The participation of the United States in the war is sure to prolong it—happily! The shortening would have meant the defeat of the Allies and the final triumph of crime and infamy. But America needs time to get ready and to bring her crushing power fully to bear on the enemy.

3. To determine now the moral effect of America's share in the war on the future evolution of history would amount to prophecy. I have not the presumption of foretelling the events to come.

4. Russia has definitely ceased to exist as a political unity. She never was one. She only looked it, thanks to her bureaucracy and to the stolid passivity of her enslaved populations. Anarchy, however, cannot persist. It is bound to make room to new organization. If the educated classes in Russia succeed in dominating the mob of robbers, thieves, idle ruffians and lazy shirkers of work, they will undoubtedly find a number of semi-independent republics connected by the ties of a common constitution, something like a copy of the American Union or the federation of Swiss cantons.

War-Time Wallops

When your true Hun leaves the Fatherland he doesn't emigrate; he hyphenates.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

The only point I can see to the Irish question is the intergalactic point.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

Anyhow, the Kaiser's six sons can never say that their father didn't take good care of them.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Now that Bolo Pasha has ceased to breathe, some of his surviving acquaintances will breathe easier.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

The Kaiser will find that there is one bit of history he can not change. It is that the United States has never been defeated.—*Spanish Press*.

Germany expects to collect two billion dollars from Rumania. This is the first time Rumania ever suspected she had that much money.—*Washington Star*.

Count Cernin will make his next peace speech from the balcony of the Ananias Club, and Emperor Charles will write his future letters on the club stationery.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"Passive resistance" is urged upon Irishmen who are opposed to conscription. The Irishman who could play that role would be the greatest curd in the world ever seen.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

New German law that any person wishing to leave the Empire must pay five years' taxes in advance is like the old one—circus which charged nothing to get in but a dollar to get out. It may be worth the price.—*Wall Street Journal*.

The Kaiser is the only German who has six living sons in the Army.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

Poor democratic Germany is now defending herself against autocratic Finland.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Gems Of Chinese Verse

Gems of Chinese Verse, translated into English Verse, by W. J. B. Fletcher, British Consul, Hsinchong, Commercial Press, Shanghai, \$1.00 net.

The spirit of Chinese poetry is brought out in the book of the above name just issued by the Commercial Press. The title chosen is an appropriate one, for the publication contains a choice collection of the lyric poems of the Tang and Sung Dynasties, in which two periods of Chinese history the art of poetry was fostered, and under the benign patronage of the rulers of that time flourished as at no other time in the history of Cathay. The well-thought-out selections are confined exclusively to Chinese poets who lived in the two periods named, and as these two historical epochs were the halcyon days of Chinese poetry, a better selection of Chinese verse could not have been made by the author. He gives us the very essence of Chinese poetic thought, which is capable of being inspired to the same lofty strains as the acknowledged poets of western lands. Mr. H. L. Hargrove, Ph.D. (Yale) of Kaileng, justly remarks in the course of a brief preface that what Keats said Chapman did for Homer is what Fletcher has done for the poetic realm of Old Cathay. There is a freshness and a surprise in these lyric gems. They have been read with keen joy by the writer of the preface and, having finished, he tells us:

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken.

We are not all Sinologues and cannot appreciate the technical niceties of translation, but those who read this book of Chinese verse cannot help feeling that it is true poetry. So well has the work been done that without a doubt thousands of readers of the Occident as well as the Orient will rejoice over the production of this book of verse, and there is certain to be a call for more from Mr. Fletcher.

The ability of the translator is only equalled by his modesty, for in the course of his introduction to the book, he acknowledges that a translation, in the nature of things, can never equal the original; and that this is particularly true of poetry, wherein the cream and essence of a language finds its highest and most ethereal expression. The flower we can draw; to its coloring art can approach; but who can delineate its scent?

The author has for the most part followed closely the original form of the poems, frequently keeping their meter, but he expresses the fear that he has lost much of their swiftness and fragile delicacy. Here, however, he probably does himself an injustice. His labor will have been amply repaid if the average foreign resident in China is able to glean from his sittings some further insight into the heart and feelings of the Chinese, and if Chinese feel that their masterpieces find interest amongst their neighbors from far countries, sympathy, as the author remarks, being the bond of human union.

It is not a little creditable to Chinese civilization that such refinement of thought should be current at a period (618 to 905 A.D.) when the ancestors of Europe were overrun by German barbarians. The poems are essentially sketches of Nature, written by true lovers of China's grand scenery, amid ruins of famous dynasties and the memories of immortal beauties. A strain of Buddhist mysticism adds in places its longing for the Unseen, the Unseeable. One finds in them the Sun, the Moon, the Stars, and the wind, and the breath, the voice. There is no clutter, noise, steam, or hurry—the authors float in sailing sampans, noiseless save for the rippling beneath the prow, through scenes peaceful and calm. The white clouds pouring like ice down the mountain sides; the gulls and herons gliding white against the sky; the low boom of a temple gong in some tree-hidden glen; the gulls' labors in the plain below the village smoke curling upward in the temple of Nature, as placidly as incense spirals about some Buddha's knees—all combine here to form China's great ideal, great charm—Peace.

The very poems on the subject of war dwell only on its disgusts. There is no girdling up of the loins to slay, no enthusiasm for destruction; no great greed for wealth or possessions; no social distinctions of caste. There is just human life portrayed in terms of Nature. For in the Chinese language there are practically no abstract nouns, and for such the Chinese has borrowed terms from his one great Master—Nature. Thus Love is typified by Spring with its wealth of bursting flowers and sweet stirrings of the air; old age growing upon us by Autumn with its falling leaves and bare complexions. Such allegories have been marked by the author with capital letters, that the reader's eye may catch them the sooner. Let him, if he can, imitate the poets of old, float quietly down the broad waters of the Yangtze, through the scenery of the Min, or over the rapids of the Cassia River; let him in some lone temple see the Moon rise over the tree-fringed hills; let him, like Manfred, seek the Iris of the Waterfall; or dream amid the relics of some fallen town—they will know the value of the Tang and Sung poetry; there will be found Peace.

It is impossible within the narrow limits of a review such as this to do justice to the innumerable poetic gems that sparkle with scintillating facets of light amidst the pages of the book, but a few selections may be made at random. Pride of place in the book is accorded to the two poets Li Po and Tu Fu, many of whose poems appear in the first portion of the book. It would not be without interest at this point to reproduce the lines of verse addressed to these two poets by the author as follows:

To Li Po and Tu Fu.
Li Po and Tu Fu, pardon that I come,
Lone Nature's pilgrim from a foreign shore,
With you across the misty hills to roam
And see the dragons carry you once more

To peaks aflame with sunset; to adorn
In Nature's temple, as ye were wont
Of yore;
To see the Iris ride the torrent's foam,
And ruins where high mansions stood
before,

The moonbeams glistening on the broken dome,
While some shrill flute the fallen time
deplora.

Forgive the humble heart and feeble thought,
The faltering fingers that the echo
wrought
Of your sweet woodland lore!

Those with any poetry in their soul
cannot fail to appreciate the exquisite
beauty of the following lines of verse
entitled "The Old Pavilion":

Where once the ancients slid farewell
A sadness on the scene will dwell.
Where parted guests—the Moon is
bright,

Our torrent bathes their hills in light.
The lake flowers bloom in sunny
spring.

The bamboos nightly Autumn sing.
Where Past and Now together meet
Within my song shall linger yet.

The spirit of Spring, that brings
with it the promise of new life, is
breathed by the following lines:

Fine as the lines in verdant jade,
Upproofs the grass of Yen.
Their growth long winter has delayed.
And thou, thou comest when?

The mulberries of Ch'in low droop
Their branches verdant with new
leaves;

Waiting the picker's hand they stoop—
As I await—Ah, waiting grieves.
The spring is come. In thee the
thought

Of home returning too should spring!
My heart is yearning. Not for nought
is hope, nor bitterness to bring.
The East wind knows me not yet
blows

Amidst my meshed curtains' gauze,
Is it for you the way it shows,
Not breathing aimless, lacking cause?

The following poem by Tu Fu
entitled "Tai Shan" (Great Mountain)
conveys a sense of vastness:

Of Tai what can one say?
Here Lu and Chi for aye
Freshly their youth retain.
Here Heaven and Earth unite
Spiritual grace to form:
As a pole of shade and light
It sunders the dusk and dawn.

Soaring through layers of cloud,
At sight of it swells the breast.
At a glance the eye can view
The birds coming home to roost.
But climb to the uttermost peak—
All other hills seem small
As the eye overlooks them all!

Here is another gem called "The Music of the Spheres":
The flutes that pipe in Chin-ch'eng
town confuse the light of day.
Half lost in clouds, the river breeze
the one half bears away
Such music is confined to Heaven,
for Spirit ears alone
How rarely can mere mortals catch
the echo's distant play!

The following poem entitled "An-
chored at Night" is selected from the
rich collection of gems by various
poets:

The mist half hides the water chill.
The moon-lit sand gleams dim.
At night we anchored on the Hual
beside a hostel trim.
The singing girls know nothing of a
fallen nation's shame.
Their lay of "Love Amidst the
Flowers" across the river came.

'The Soul Of A Nation'

(From Punch).
The little things of which we lately
chattered—
The death of taxis or the dawn of
spring.
Themes we discussed as though they
really mattered,
Like rationed meat or raiders on the
wing.

How thin it seems today, this vacant
prattle.
Drowned by the thunder rolling in
the West.
Voice of the great arbitrament of
battle
That puts our temper to the final
test!

Thinner our eyes are turned, our
hearts are straining.
Where those we love, whose courage
laughs at fear,
Amid the storm of steel around them
raining.

Go to their death for all we hold
most dear.
New-born of this supremest hour of
trial,
In quiet confidence shall be our
strength,
Fixed on a faith that will not take
denial.
Nor doubt that we have found our
soul at length.

O England, stinch of nerve and strong
of sinew.
Best when you face the odds and
stand at bay!
Now show a watching world what
is in you!
Now make your soldiers proud of
you today!

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



All Over The Far East

Memorial Day for British Sailors and Soldiers who gave their lives during the Boxer troubles in 1900 was to be observed as usual at Tientsin yesterday, which was the 18th anniversary of the taking of the Taku Forts and the siege of Tientsin.

Why, we wonder, asks the Peking and Tientsin Times, was the Commandant of the Austro-Hungarian Guard at Peking a passenger on a train from the Capital a few days ago? He did not leave the train at Tientsin. We imagined that he was interned.

At Irkutsk the Czechs and Slavs have consented to be dismissed through the intervention of the American and French Consuls.

It is reported that there are 253 commercial and industrial companies

throughout Chosen, with paid-up capital of 53,064,360 yen.

Railway traffic at Pogranichnaya has been suspended. The Bolshevik headquarters, which is located at ten versts west of Grodekov, is examining very strictly every train arriving from the west. The inhabitants are afraid of a clash taking place between the opposing forces, and are removing to Vladivostok.

For the protection of the city and Concessions of Tientsin, a strong and heavy dyke extending from the City to Tai-Liu over a distance of about 30 miles has recently been completed by General Yang I-tch. Tientsin was flooded last year by the water escaping from the Nan Yun Ho through the breaks at Ta Tsing Chwang, Yang Liu Ching, etc., and so extra precau-

tions will be taken to guard this new dyke this year.

The works just mentioned are sufficient to safeguard Tientsin against another possible flood. But in order to give the residents of Tientsin an additional guarantee, a dyke around Tientsin has been begun as an inner defense against the inundations.

The inhabitants in Transbaikalia dread outrages at the Bolshevik hands, and are fleeing Manchouli way. There are some 3,000 such refugees at Manchouli, but as there are no houses to accommodate them, they are obliged to live in goods cars.

It is now possible to trace out roughly the part the Philippine Constabulary is taking in the war. In addition to a group of its most distinguished officers who have been called to the staff of the National Guard; in addition to the hundred or more of its officers of lower grade who will be called to the line of the National Guard; and in addition to the number of officers who have taken their retirement or resigned to go into the training camps, there are 100 or more ex-Constabulary officers now on duty with the United States Army, either actually in France or in the training camps in America.

Lieutenant-General Aoki, Military Adviser to China, has arrived at Kobe from China on his way to Tokyo. In the course of an interview with the Osaka Asahi he is reported to have remarked:

"The struggle between North and South is still dragging on. In the Hupeh region the Northerners seem to be having the worst of the fight. This is perhaps due to the want of the 'sinews of war.' In the guerrilla warfare in mountainous regions the Northerners are evidently handicapped as they wear cumbersome boots and heavy rifles and, if it happens to be rainy, umbrellas into the bargain. The Southerners, on the other hand, are equipped in a less cumbersome and more business-like fashion, better adapted for movement over hilly districts. The Southern men appear to be better strategists than their antagonists.

"The notorious General Chang Hsun is still a refugee in the Dutch Legation. The reported exile of the monarchist agitator seems to hang fire. On my way home I visited General Chang's villa at Tientsin and was greatly surprised at the splendid manner in which it is kept. From this circumstance it is quite possible that liberation instead of exile may yet be his lot."

Advices from Harbin, dated June 12, states that it is reported there that Japan and China may take joint action in Manchuria and Siberia shortly. General Horvath is expected back from Kirin soon. Major-General Nakamura, of the Japanese General Staff, has arrived in North Manchuria. Under the escort of Chinese soldiers, General Nakamura has left for Hailar and other places on the Mongolian borders. Since the signing of the new Sino-Japanese convention against the common enemy, officers of the Imperial Japanese Army have been visiting North Manchuria for military ends without the slightest restriction.

The conduct of the foreign troops landed at Vladivostok during a whole month has shown with sufficient clearness that the Allies have adopted the tactics of the greatest patience, says the Vestnik. Sparring our national honor, which was dealt a blow by the very fact of the landing, they took no further steps in Vladivostok even against the executive organs of the Soviet authority, but merely confined themselves to ignoring it. Such delicacy inspires in us the hope that if, in the further course of affairs in Siberia, the Allies perceive a necessity of introducing armed forces there to co-operate with Russian organizations fighting the Bolsheviks, it will not be an act of repression, but an act of benevolent aid to the people of Siberia and the first step toward re-establishing a united front of all the Allies in the struggle with Germanism.

Maj.-Gen. Saito (Military Attache to the Japanese Legation, Peking), notified with Mil-Commander Chang-tai-in on the 9th and left for Peking on the following day. He stated to a press correspondent at Mukden that the Bolsheviks are in league with the German and Austrian prisoners of war, and their influence is not at all to be despised. They are facing the anti-Bolshevik on the frontier. The latter are handicapped by lack of arms. The railway traffic east of Pogranichnaya to Vladivostok has practically been blocked since the 7th by the Bolsheviks. Things in North Manchuria are more threatening than generally supposed. The Bolsheviks are at variance in their political principles with the Germans and Austrians, but since they seem to be acting in concert, the Bolsheviks should be regarded as anything but friendly to the Allies. There are two elements among the anti-Bolshevik. One of them hopes to gain its end by the Allies' assistance, and the other on its own resources. It behooves the Japanese Government to act without further delay for the protection of the Japanese residents and also of the strategic interests.

Two influential officials said to represent Sanlia District, and capitalists in European Russia, have arrived in Harbin. They have sent in an appeal to Japanese Consul General Sato there as follows: "Our position is very serious and Japan is the only saviour. If Japan will send troops to places near Omsk, the capitalist class west to Ural will be able to rise, but if Japan delays till September we will have to ask Germany to maintain order to save Russia and Germany will be looked upon as saviour of Russia. If Japan will rise

now, Germany will be regarded by Russians as intruders in Russia. When we left Sanlia, pro-Germans there sarcastically remarked that even though we will proceed to Tokio, it will not help us."

From the annual Report of the Superintendent of the Hongkong Botanical and Forestry Department we note that clearing of undergrowth at Government expense for anti-malarial purposes amounted last year to over 5,000,000 square feet. Over 45,000 square feet were cleared at the cost of private individuals.

The result of the new valuation of the whole Colony of Hongkong is that the rateable value has increased from \$14,410,153 to \$15,638,784, an addition of \$1,228,583 or 8.52 percent. The City of Victoria has increased to \$12,745,655 an addition of \$978,880. The Hill District has decreased to \$324,195, a reduction of \$1,375. Shaikwan, Saiwanho, and Quarry Bay have increased \$11,007, Hongkong Villages \$29,042, Kowloon Point \$14,735, Yau-mat \$54,780, Mongkoktsui \$84,600, Kowloon Villages \$13,128, New Kowloon \$13,736. The number of tenements reported to be vacant averaged about 110 monthly, approximately the same number as last year.

Peking Day By Day

Allies To Aid General Semenov
According to a report from diplomatic circles, the Entente Powers have decided to render help to the anti-Bolshevik leader General Semenov, says a Peking Exchange. The British and Japanese Legations at Peking are said to have already sent their delegates to meet General Semenov's representative at Manchouli and a satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at. The Allied Powers have decided first to supply him with a quantity of arms and munitions.

Candidate For Vice-Presidency
According to the Japanese Kwantung New Agency, influential members of a certain party and a section of the Chiao-tung clique are striving to have General Tsao Kun elected Vice-President in the coming Presidential election. They are now making efforts in this direction. General Tsao Kun's return to the North is said to be connected with this matter.

The Kwantung Salt Revenue
A Canton telegram received by a certain Legation states that as the Peking Government has notified the foreign Ministers refusing to recognize his sale of the warship Kwang-hai, General Mo Yung-hsin, the Tsuchun of Kwantung, intends to make use of the salt revenue to relieve the difficult financial situation. Regarding this, certain foreign Consuls at Canton have telegraphed to their respective Ministers in Peking for instructions to deal with the matter.

Reorganisation Of Hunan
As Hunan has suffered very bitterly from natural calamities and the effects of war several delegates have been sent from that province to Peking to invite Mr. Hsiung Hsi-

ling to his native province to plan for the relief of sufferers and the reorganisation of the province. Mr. Hsiung will probably start for Hunan in a few days.

Premier Receives Students
As the text of the Sino-Japanese agreement has not yet been fully published by the Government the nine representatives of the Japanese returned students in the Capital called on the Premier June 7 and explained to him their desire to see the full text of the agreement published at an early date. The Premier spoke to them in an accommodating way but firmly refused to let them know the terms of the secret agreement.

Hsu Shih-chang And The Situation
Since his arrival at the Capital, Mr. Hsu Shih-chang has been busy receiving visitors. Premier Tuan Chi-jui called on him June 7. In their conversation questions regarding the situation were touched upon and Mr. Hsu is said to have remarked that if possible he would

advise the Premier to solve the situation in a peaceful way.

Koreans Under Surveillance
The Government has received a report to the effect that seventeen Koreans, Ching Yung-hsi and others, came from Russian territory to Changchun not long ago and have recently gone to Shanghai, Nanking, Shantung and other places with a view to instigate Koreans in those places to start a revolution against Japanese rule. The Government has instructed the provincial authorities strictly to watch the movements of the said Koreans.

Reorganisation Of Shantung Troops
General Chang Hual-chih, Tsuchun of Shantung, telegraphed to the Government a few days ago stating that for the sake of retrenchment he has reorganised the 1st Division of his troops. The said Division has been reorganised into two brigades, one to be called the 1st Mixed Brigade with Pan Hung-chun as its Commander and the other to be called the 1st Brigade of Shantung troops with Chang Ke-yao as its Commander.

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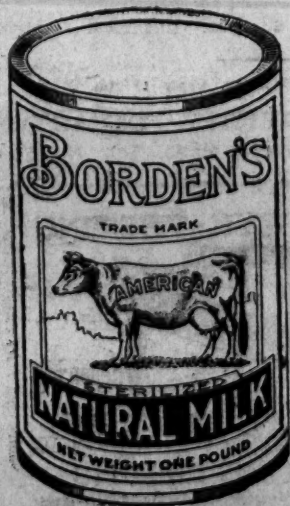
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Raids Metz

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 15.—An all American air fleet bombarded Metz and other German cities, returning safely.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has reviewed the new American troops, of whom about 500,000 have arrived in France since the Germans started their present offensive.

General Pershing has awarded the new American Distinguished Service Cross to eleven Americans.

Fifty Germans under a flag of truce have surrendered to the Americans in the region of Chateau Thierry.

The Germans have ceased all activity except local attacks on the Noyon-Montdidier front. They have apparently abandoned the hope of capturing Compiègne.

The Italians defeated Austrian troops trying to pierce Tonale Pass. An explosion in the Skoda gunworks, near Pilsen, killed 300 and injured 700 persons.

The blocking of the harbors at Ostend and Zeebrugge have reduced German submarine activities.

Force Of Germans Has Spent Itself

(Continued from Page 1)

failure of the sacrifice of many precious divisions but this partial defeat will not alter the general plan. We must expect the blows of the enemy to rain more thickly as he becomes weaker with less time and men left to reach his goal.

A semi-official communiqué assumes that the latest battle is now ended.

It points out that each successive big offensive has been of less duration and on a narrower front and yields less ground and concludes that the resistance is proving more and more effective and the German losses are proportionately aggravated. Still there is no doubt the enemy somewhere will renew the offensive, and the more hastily because he is weakening from day to day whereas our reserves are incessantly increased by the growing influx of Americans.

Envelopment Movement Fails

London, June 14.—The Germans yesterday continued to push westwards near Soissons, where they are trying to envelope Villers-Cotterets Forest and squeeze out the French who remain north of the Aisne. Their effort had little result. They were held on the whole of the new front between Montdidier and Noyon while between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets Forest they have only progressed about two miles in two days, though they have succeeded in effecting a lodgment in three points north of the Forest. Such lodgments, however, are of little value in this battle, in which the fighting has reverted to the primitive stage, trenches being practically non-existent and the combatants using natural cover, creeping among the bushes and cornfields and even camouflaging their helmets with grass and leaves. Such advance as the Germans have achieved has nowhere been uniform and has only been effected with the heaviest loss.

Americans Beginning To Tell

The latter indeed continues to be the vital factor of the strategic situation, together with the fact that the weight of the American troops is beginning to tell. Correspondents dwell on the difficulties the enemy is experiencing in reinforcing his front line, filling up the gaps in his divisions with poor troops withdrawn from Russia and miners and workmen hurriedly mobilized.

But the serious feature of the situation is the fact that Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria still retains the bulk of his reserves intact, which he can use wherever he likes, either in Flanders or east of Rheims. There are thus still incalculable hazards in the battle, in which the Germans are fighting against time.

The Allies are suffering from lack of room in which to maneuver.

French military experts, who loudly praise General Foch's handling of the troops under his command, point out that he, though in much lesser degree, is now enjoying the advantage previously possessed by the Germans, namely, ability quickly to move troops to different points as the French in the present battle occupy the interior of a semi-circle.

Reuters correspondent at French headquarters reported today:

The German attack on the 9th had been carefully prepared. An enormous reserve of artillery and gas-shells was accumulated three weeks before the attack and carefully concealed in the woods behind the front while the ground was carefully studied beforehand by units of the German Sturm-troops selected to lead the attack, who were sent to the front line for periods of three days in order to become familiar with the sector. Miners were dragged up to the front at night by gangs of men. The attacking divisions discarded all baggage and equipment which was not absolutely indispensable before the battle began, the men carrying only their arms and ammunition and an iron ration.

The objectives of the first two days were previously mapped out: on the 9th the Germans were to reach Trilloy, on the Montdidier-Estres St. Denis railway, Méry, Bellay and both sides of the Compiègne Road, and on the 10th they were to enter Compiègne. The divisions employed included six entirely fresh ones. The attack failed because in the three days desperate fighting the enemy was unable to gain the upper hand on the plateau west of the Matz.

Factors Favoring Allies

Two factors differentiate this battle from others. The first is that

there was no surprise, despite the efforts at concealment made by the enemy, and, second, instead of having our main line of resistance perched on a knife edge 600 feet high with a cliff-like drop in the rear and a river behind, such as at Chemin-des-Dames, we were fighting on ground which was properly organized. Given these essentials to a successful defense, the French infantry will undoubtedly hold the Germans wherever they choose to attack.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

We took 186 prisoners in a successful operation which was carried out on the night of the 14th northward of Bethune. The result of this attack was that we gained possession of the enemy's forward positions on a front of two miles, securing all our objectives.

In the fighting reported in this morning's communiqué eastward of the Forest of Nieppe the enemy, by a local attack carried out under a heavy bombardment, succeeded in driving in three of our advanced posts westward of Vieux-Berquin.

There has been active hostile artillery eastward of Arras and also northward of Bethune.

We drove down two enemy aeroplanes yesterday. We lost two machines.

(By Reuters).—A German official communiqué reported today:

The prisoners taken in our operations south of the Aisne now total 48 officers and over 2,000 men.

We destroyed some Russian bands from Elsk, 10,000 strong, who were attacking Targanrog.

London, June 15.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

English and Scottish battalions have taken sixty prisoners in a local operation northward of Bethune. Successful raids have been carried out in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, yielding a few prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted raid against a post at Aveluy Wood.

Local fighting occurred during the night eastward of the Forest of Nieppe.

London, June 16.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We entered a post southwestward of Méry and brought back eleven prisoners. We also took seventeen prisoners in other raids south of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Hebuterne. There was considerable activity on the part of the hostile artillery during the night, northward of Bethune and between Loire and the Ypres-Comines Canal. It was especially active this morning in the neighborhood of Diksbusch Lake.

Reuters correspondent at British Headquarters today, describing the successful operation carried out north of Bethune on Friday night, says that the attack was pushed to a depth of 500 yards and materially increased the security of our line. It was extremely carefully rehearsed and preceded by a brief bombardment. On the left the enemy offered a determined resistance and the Germans and the Suffolk, to whom the flank had been entrusted, found their work cut out for them. In the darkness some of the enemy's machine-gun nests were overlooked and caused trouble before they were located and wiped out.

Reuters correspondent at French headquarters in a message sent yesterday evening reported: northward.

The only move made by the enemy today was his unsuccessful attack at Courcelles. The enemy seems to have accepted defeat along the rest of the front between Montdidier and the Oise. The German advance during the past five days battle has been along and east of the Matz valley. They have not only been stopped west of that valley but in some cases have been driven back beyond their original line of departure. Their progress elsewhere has been due to the topographical conditions favoring the enemy. The decisive episode of the battle was the counter-attack of our left wing on the 11th, which frustrated the effort made by the enemy to gain a front line near enough to bombard Paris with ordinary guns. Their intention on the 11th was to straighten out their line on the right wing between Reims-sur-Matz and the Montdidier-Senlis Railway.

German Change Tactics

When the news of the successful French counter-attack reached German Grand Headquarters the same evening the enemy opened a diversion on the sector between the Aisne and the Villers-Cotterets Forest.

The honor of checking the third, or, at the Kemmel offensive in April

the fourth enemy effort to obtain a decision belongs to the Army and brilliant soldiers who stemmed the first German attack during the last week in March.

London, June 14.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We carried out successful raids during the night in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse.

Patrol encounters to our advantage occurred south-westward of Gavrelle and north-westward of Merville.

A strong attack early today against our new post southwestward of Méry was completely repulsed.

There has been active hostile artillery in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the valley of the Scarpe.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

French patrols northward of Bailleur brought in a few prisoners during the night.

Aviation.—Low clouds and poor visibility impeded work in the air yesterday and our machines took advantage of spells of clearer weather and dropped nine tons of bombs on Zebruge mole, Armentières and Comines railway stations and also on targets in the French battle area.

We destroyed ten German aeroplanes and drove down two out of control. The British lost five machines.

Heavy mists prevented flying during the night.

A German official communiqué reports:

We repulsed attacks made by the French between Voormezele and Vinstreet, taking 150 prisoners.

We repulsed counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Courcelles and Méry and in the region of the Matz.

We penetrated the Forest of Villers-Cotterets.

Since May 27 the Crown Prince has captured 1,050 guns.

The American official communiqué reports:

There has been heavy reciprocal artillery, including gas, north-westward of Chateau Thierry.

Our aviators shot down two hostile machines.

Reuters correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

The Germans, apparently much concerned by our progressive successes in the Strazeele sector, shelled considerably our front line positions and places in the Hazebrouck area. Early this morning the enemy launched an infantry attack, with the object of restoring the situation.

A party of about 100 Stoss-Truppen succeeded in driving out the garrison of a new post but our vigorous counter-attack regained the post and secured ten prisoners. Our casualties were light.

The French, in an attack yesterday against the enemy positions in Ridge Wood, took one officer and forty men prisoners but later had to relinquish the ground they had captured.

The hostile artillery has again been very active in the Valley of the Scarpe, Rempoux being heavily shelled with gas-shell and high explosive.

Flying today was restricted by adverse weather.

Becomes More Stabilized

Paris, June 14.—The operations on Thursday confirmed the military results obtained on the preceding day.

On the battlefield from Montdidier to the Oise stabilization is appearing more and more and more. Between Méry and Courcelles the enemy tried in vain to make good his losses of the 11th, which failure emphasises the importance of the results obtained by the French counter-attack on Tuesday.

Between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets the situation was equally good. Despite the stubbornness of the enemy, who on a front of ten kilometers launched five divisions to the attack, only a trifling gain was obtained which was out of proportion to the losses he suffered. The

principal position held by the French was maintained.

Le Journal writes: "The enemy must reduce the salient Montdidier-Noyon-Chateau-Thierry to reach the recaptured front formed by Montdidier-Compiègne, Villers-Cotterets and here as a base in view of a march on Paris. On June 9 the enemy attacked on a front of 25 kilometers on the west flank of the salient from Montdidier to the Oise, advancing in the center through a depression. On the 10th he widened his progress on the right and left, but a counter-attack delivered by the French against the Germans' right threw them from Méry Plateau. The battle then became fixed from Montdidier to the Oise.

"The enemy tried again on the other side of the salient towards Villers-Cotterets, launching a powerful frontal attack in the region of the Aisne and the forest opposite the ravine at Ambly, but he failed to cross the ravine and just took off a strip of territory, thus sacrificing his precious divisions without reaching his objective anywhere for obtaining the base he covets for his operations against Paris. His sacrifices in men have therefore been useless."

Paris, June 13.—Between Montdidier and the Oise the battle which has been going on for four days is continuing with the same intensity without bringing any noticeable change.

On the left a powerful German counter-attack in order to retake the ground won by the French troops, only succeeded in still further aggravating their losses.

In the center the enemy again vainly tried to throw back the French troops on the River Aronde but only broke himself against their indomitable resistance.

On the right the counter-attacks made by the French enabled them to throw the Germans back on the right bank of the River Matz, which is still eight kilometers away from Compiègne, the objective that they were supposed to reach on the second day of the battle.

Between the Oise and the Aisne the French fell back south of Carlepont Forest. This movement was carried out without the slightest difficulty.

The fight has spread out to south of the Aisne, the Germans attacking between that river and north of the Forest of Villers-Cotterets in order to threaten Compiègne on the flank, but they obtained very slight progress.

Thus on the whole of this front the enemy has been entirely kept back, his offensive power has been considerably blunted and the hecatombs he has suffered are beginning to take effect.

The French press notes these symptoms.

Le Matin says: "Doubtless after the terrific losses of the last few days

the adversary is out of breath. His soldiers have lost much of their keenness, their fighting power is being lessened and they must, in order to preserve the same intensity of effort, supplement the quality of the combatants of the units engaged by an ever increasing number of new ones."

L'Homme Libre says: "The impression which stands out from the immense battle is that it is thus about to terminate by failure in consequence of the overwhelming losses suffered by the enemy in the last fights, which leave us on the far distant advanced posts of Paris, a covering bastion which the Germans have not been able to encroach upon in fifteen days of continuous fighting."

Anti-Aircraft Guns Drop
Hundred German Planes

London, June 14.—Reuters correspondent at British headquarters states that over a hundred enemy aeroplanes have been shot down during the past three months by the British anti-aircraft batteries, which are arranged in two lines with a wide interval along the whole front while behind are groups of guns for the protection of bases, railheads, dumps etcetera. The average vertical range of these guns is about 20,000 feet. The batteries do not prevent enemy aeroplanes crossing our lines but they certainly force them to fly high when observation is good, thus minimizing their effectiveness.

Thirty German Divisions
Loss Half Of Effectives

London, June 14.—French military experts agree that the Germans now recognize that they cannot continue their present costly offensive and simultaneous attack the British front, which is expected soon.

It is estimated that fifty German divisions have been engaged between Rheims and Noyon and thirty between Noyon and Montdidier. The latter have lost half their effectives while many of von Ludendorff's general reserves have already participated in the battle.

There is stated to be documentary

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BRITISH WAR CABINET SITS
(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, June 13.—The second sitting of the Imperial War Cabinet was held today.

A feature of the Conference this year is that the ministers from the Dominions have been furnished with rooms in the offices of the War Cabinet in Whitehall Gardens.

A Parliamentary supper, will be given to the representatives of the Dominions in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords on the 21st by the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

BRITISH ENTER MALEMA
(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, June 15.—An official despatch from East Africa reports:

Our pursuing columns, after minor encounters, entered Malema unopposed on the 12th. The enemy retreated southwards towards the Ligonya River.

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Last Of The German Battery Of Three Continues Dropping Projectiles In Paris

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As a man and as a German who desires nothing but the welfare of the deceived and tortured German people, I turn away definitely from the present representatives of the German regime. And I have only one wish—that all independent men may do the same, and that many Germans may understand and act.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Upola for Chin-
wangtao:—Mrs. Ferrier and child.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru for
America, etc: Mrs. Gerrand and child,
Mrs. Hutchinson and 3 children, Mr.
and Mrs. F. N. Mathews and child,
Mrs. M. J. Moses, Mrs. Tyler and 3
children, Majoo and Mrs. Grey, Dr. and
Mrs. P. L. Mcall and 3 children, Mr.
and Mrs. E. Gilchrist and child, Mr.

Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-80
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none

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KIANGHWA FORTS— <i>den.</i>	7.17	9.17	11.37	13.42	16.07	18.47	19.57	21.13	SHANGHAI NORTH— <i>den.</i>	7.51	9.10	11.35	13.55	15.35	18.50	21.15
WOOSUNG FORTS— <i>arr.</i>	12.30	2.45	5.15	7.30	9.45	12.00	14.15	16.30	SHANGHAI NORTH— <i>arr.</i>	12.30	1.45	4.10	6.25	8.40	11.00	13.15

Section	Date	From	Name	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug 9	15 Macroe	Ude Lagree	Br-g.b.				
SD	June 9	Cruise	Gcat	Br-g.b.				
WD	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Br-g.b.	190			Mc Feater
OTW	Oct. 7	Yuse	Nightingale	Br-g.b.				
SD	May 29	Uphuse	Palos	Am-g.b.	190	2	46	M. Collins
SD	June 11	Cruise	Teal	Br-g.b.				
SD	May 18	Cruise	Yap-g.b.	Br-g.b.				
YTPDW	Mar 19	Cruise	Woodlark	Br-g.b.	150	8	36	

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 17, 1918.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate:
 @ 1091=Ts. 91.11
 @ exch. 7.29=Mex. \$124.98
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.6
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 974 touch Tls. 292
 Copper Cash: per facit 1802
 Suez Canal buying rate:
 @ 4/71=Ts. 4.54
 @ exch. 7.29=Mex. \$5.96
 Peking Bar: .08
 Native Interest: .08
Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver: 481d.
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Market rate of discount:
 3 m.s. %
 4 m.s. %
 6 m.s. %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 27.25
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$47.61
 Consols: f

Exchange Opening Quotations
 London: T.T. 4/71
 India: Demand 4/71
 Paris: T.T. 62 1/2
 Demand 63 1/2
 New York: T.T. 109 1/2
 Demand 109 1/2
 Hongkong: T.T. 70 1/2
 Japan: T.T. 47 1/2
 Batavia: T.T. 21 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
 London: 4 m.s. Cdt. 4/9d.
 London: 4 m.s. Docy. 4/9d.
 London: 6 m.s. Cdt. 4/9d.
 London: 6 m.s. Docy. 4/9d.
 Paris: 4 m.s. 65 1/2
 New York: 4 m.s. 113 1/2

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LAYING PLANS TO RUSSIA 3,000,000 TO FRANCE

House Military Committee Members Say America Must Speed Troops To Allies Aid

Washington, April 28.—Members of the House Military Committee on Military Affairs said today that preparations must be made at once for obtaining 3,000,000 fighting men and sending them to France in the shortest possible time. They learned recently from the War Department that every effort would be made to hurry troops abroad and that plans for thorough training here would be abandoned. Soldiers who had been in camps and cantonments for six months, they said, would be sent to Europe and would get finishing training in France behind the lines, or in England.

Plans for carrying out this program, it was said, would be presented during the week, when the one big question, the size of the army, would be decided. It may be necessary to increase the age limit for the drafted army and to adopt means that had been thought unnecessary by Secretary Baker before his visit abroad. The question of the size of the army to be provided by extending the age limit has awaited the return of Secretary Baker, who promised, in appearing before the committee last week, to make his recommendations on this and other vital subjects next week.

The supreme question before the allied army commanders is increased man power, mostly infantry, experts say, and the United States is expected to supply more fighting men within the least possible time. The question of man power is acute. Lloyd George frankly told the House of Commons that America must place more men in the field, and that the age limit of the draft in England must be increased. Conscription in Ireland is to be resorted to, and all the allied nations are doing their utmost in the direction of increasing their armies. What England has decided to do, it was contended by Congressmen, must be done in the United States—the drafted army increased by raising the age limit.

Representative A.C. Shallenberger, Democrat, of Nebraska, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, favors increasing the age limit to 40 years. He has repeatedly urged that an army of 3,000,000 men be put at the disposal of General Pershing. Representative S. H. Dent, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, recently stated on the floor of the House that he was ready to vote for a largely increased army if Secretary Baker expressed the need for a bigger fighting force.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
 London, June 13.—Today's silver prices were:
 Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Steady.
 Previous quotations, London, June 13:
 Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Steady.
 Secretary quotations, London, June 11:
 Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2d. Steady.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 17, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Official
 Yangtze Insurance \$195.00
 Cully's Dairy Tls. 9.50
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 50.00
 Telephone Tls. 77.00
 Unofficial
 S.M.C. 7% debts 1918 @ Tls. 100.00
 Yangtzepoo Cotton (ord.) . . . Tls. 8.00
 Yangtzepoo Cotton (ord.) . . . Tls. 8.10
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 50.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 109.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 110.00
 Hall & Holtz \$14.00
 Weeks \$14.00
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 50.50 June

Holland's Quarrel With Germany

It Centers In Controversy Over The Movement Of Supplies To Belgium Through Neutral Territory

Whether Holland is to be added to the list of nations at war is one of the big questions today. If she does come in, there appears to be no doubt that it will be on the side of the Allies. The reasons Germany is putting forth for her aggressive stand against this little country can be boiled down to the Dutch ship situation, now in a great measure controlled by the United States, and her need to use Dutch territory and Dutch waterways for the shipment of munitions and material to build up the intrenchments and embankments in Belgium. The second reason resolves itself into the sand and gravel controversy between Holland and Germany and between Holland and England. This dispute began in 1915, when it first came to the notice of the British Government that Holland was allowing Germany to ship military supplies through her country, thus violating the laws of neutral governments. In October, 1917, the British Government called Holland to task for allowing her waterways to be used by the Germans for the shipment of copper, sand and gravel used in building military posts and roads.

"The German Government have been and are being allowed to transport supplies required in connection with their military operations from their own territory to territory in German occupation, and vice versa, across the territory of a State taking no part in the war," wrote Mr. Balfour. "The intention and result is materially to relieve the strain upon the railways and waterways of the belligerent country essential to its military operations. What is taking place constitutes a breach of the obligations incumbent upon a neutral State."

"If Germany finds it necessary for her own purposes to send commodities containing copper to Belgium to be smelted in order to extract the metal, and then to return the metal from Belgium to her own territory for use in her munition factories, the carriage of these supplies backward and forward, if permitted, via neutral territory, affords relief to the direct military transport system between Belgium and Germany and constitutes the use by Germany of Netherlands territory for military purposes. For the Netherlands Government to permit this is to fall in the observance of their duties as a neutral."

"With regard to sand and gravel, it is immaterial whether the German purposes are alleged to be civil or alleged to be military. Germany is in occupation of Belgium merely in pursuit of military objects, and there can be no purpose to which the sand and gravel so dispatched via the Dutch waterways can be put which does not constitute a use of those waterways for the forwarding by the enemy of supplies which are required in connection with the war."

"The sand and gravel which have been allowed to pass is far in excess of anything which is required for civilian purposes in Belgium. There is also the local output to be taken into account. Belgian quarries can easily produce all that is required for non-military purposes in that country. Since it is understood that the Belgian quarries are worked by prisoners of war, the output is doubtless used for civilian purposes. Were it not so it would be a breach of the Land War Regulations, since it would be a case of employing the labor of prisoners on work connected with military operations."

"His Majesty's Government feel no doubt that the Netherlands Government are allowing use to be made of Dutch territory by the Germans for the purpose of forwarding to Belgium in enormous quantities supplies which have intimate connection with the military defenses of the German forces on the western front, and they certainly are not disposed to acquiesce in any arguments to the effect that the Netherlands Government are bound to allow the traffic either under the Rhine Convention or under any principle of international law or public right. On the contrary, they maintain that the Netherlands Government are bound to put an end forthwith to this transit traffic

of the sand and gravel equally with that of the metals."

It seems that even as early as 1915 Great Britain had demonstrated on just these points, and in July, 1916, the Netherlands Government informed the British that it would limit the transit of sand and gravel to Belgium to 75,000 tons a month, all of which was to go for pacific purposes. Later this was increased to 450,000 tons a month. Officers were sent to Belgium to see how much of this material was being used for military purposes and how much for civil, but could make no calculation on account of being forbidden by the Germans to enter into military territory.

"When the matter was first raised in 1915 and 1916," Mr. Balfour continued, "the Netherlands Government felt great doubts as to the use of the sand and gravel transited across Holland. They thought it right to ask the German Government to be furnished with certificates as to the employment of the sand and gravel, and the German Government readily furnished them with 'scraps of paper,' certifying that this sand and gravel was used for civilian purposes only. The Netherlands Government came to realize that it would not be right to attach very great importance to these certificates, and it was in spite of them that they decided in the summer of 1916 to restrict the transit of sand and gravel to 75,000 tons a month. It is true that the Netherlands Government subsequently altered their mind on the point, and after hesitation and obvious misgivings decided to continue to accept the certificates."

"Since the German occupation the fact is there has been little or no pacific use of Belgian roads, railways or quays. Then there are the quantities of sand transited into Belgium, vastly in excess of any possible civilian requirements. Then there is the proof that such civilian requirements, if they exist, could be and almost certainly have been supplied from sources in Belgium itself. Next there is the certain knowledge that the German demands for these supplies for direct military objects, such as fortifications, is enormous, and there is the evidence that the concrete used for such fortifications is derived from material which comes from Germany—comes, that is, from the source from which the transited gravel comes, and not from Belgian quarries. And, finally, there is the direct sworn evidence that certain loads of sand and gravel, which had been transited, were, in fact, used for military objects."

Holland in due time took up this matter with Germany, and several weeks ago it was reported that Berlin and The Hague had come to an agreement on the question of the use of waterways. It was understood that Germany had agreed to ship only as much building material as was necessary for civilian purposes. Now, however, it appears from the cable despatches that Germany is considering the agreement as merely one of the many "scraps of paper" she has from time to time issued, and that she expects to take what she wants by the power of the mailed fist.

Holland has had due cause for war before this. Three weeks after America had entered the war the toll of American ships sunk by German submarines was twenty, aggregating a tonnage of about 59,000. Up to the same date, neutral Holland, Germany's peaceful little neighbor, had lost seventy-six ships, amounting to about 150,000 tons, as well as a great number of lives. Yet Holland, with the fear, perhaps, of the fate of Serbia, Belgium and Rumania, did nothing. At the time of the sinking of her ships, Germany offered her not so much as an apology, but promised merely to compensate her at the close of the war.

Germany was not satisfied even with this attempt to cripple the industries and break the spirit of Holland. Many of the strikes and insurrections in the Dutch Indies have been traced to German intrigue.

Apparently the only reason Germany has respected the territorial integrity of the Netherlands up to the present time is that Holland has been

extremely useful to her. Great quantities of sugar, coffee, cocoa, fish, butter, eggs, beef, cheese and even wheat have been shipped by the Dutch to Germany. Even when Holland was virtually starving and living on a close ration basis, food was being smuggled into Germany. Much profiteering was going on openly in the little country. The German Government established a central buying office in The Hague and offered prices far above those that the Dutch people could pay. The Dutch Government could not, or did not, protest. There were rioting and strikes in the cities of the Netherlands. The reason given by the Dutch authorities for this state of affairs was that Holland had to send food to Germany or else freeze. Germany has been the only source of supply of coal to the Netherlands. The question whether Holland could have got fuel from the Allies is one widely discussed.

Another reason given for Germany's so-called respect of Dutch territory up to date is that Holland is useful to her as a neutral nation, in that she serves as a highly efficient and quiet flank cover on the north of German warfare in Belgium. By keeping up amiable relations with Holland the Germans have had no need of protecting their lines of communication through Belgium to Flanders and France, except with border police and electric entanglements. Germany also has appreciated, perhaps, that Holland at war would be of benefit to the Allies, but it now seems that this consideration is no longer of great weight with the Teutons.

Sicawei Weather Reports

16.—Weather still rainy in Fukien and Chekiang, and even in our regions during the morning but gradually improving; lunar halo at 8 p.m. The barometers have considerably risen in China.
 17.—Fine but very misty weather and heavy dew.

Monday, June 1918

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.
 Bar. at Centg., mm. 750.69 750.77
 Bar. at Centg., inches. 29.55 29.56
 Variation for mm 12h -6.36 -6.11
 Variation for mm 24h -3.58 -3.49
 Wind—Direction SE SSW
 Wind—Kilom per hour 14 18
 Wind—Miles 8.7 11.2
 Temperature—Cen 21.6 23.2
 Temperature—Fah 70.9 73.8
 Humidity co. 98 95
 Nebulosity 5-10 10 10
 Rainfall mm

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL

June 17th, 18th and 19th

"Runaway Romany"

Gold Rooster Play

in 5 Parts

Also

Scenic and Comic Pictures

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Victoria Theatre

NEW PROGRAMME
For June 18th, 19th and 20th

GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"THE YEARS of the LOCUST"

Five Parts

INTERVAL

"WHAT HAPPENED TO WILLIE"

comedy

"HIS OWN NEMESIS"

comedy

Olympic Theatre

Programme
For Two Nights Only
June 18th and 20th

New Paramount Pictograph

NEW COMEDIES and the special Paramount Feature

"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"

Five Parts

ON JUNE 19th

Third Musical Concert BY The Moscow Trio

Open Air Cinema

"VERDUN GARDEN"

474 Avenue Joffre

Tonight Tonight

The Illustrious Star

NORMA TALMADGE

In a picture that will make you smile through your tears

"PANTHEA"

Masterpiece in Seven acts

The story opens in Moscow with Panthea's brother a nihilist conspiring against the Political Regime, then tells Panthea's story of a Great Love story for all great lovers.

LEO DE MORENO

Etoile Francaise de l'Olympia de Paris in Latest Songs and Dances.

Admission Prices: \$1.00 and 70 cents.

ISIS THEATRE

Tonight Tonight

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

and BEVERLY BAYNE in

"THE GREAT SECRET"

The Serial of the Century, Adapted and Directed for the METRO Program by CHRISTY CABANNE

Showing

Episodes 9 and 10 in 4 Parts

also

"THE GRAY GHOST"

Episode 15

TO BE SHOWN NEXT WEEK

The Great Film

"THE WHITE RAVEN"

A METRO Wonder-play in Six acts featuring the Wonderful actress ETHEL BARRYMORE

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds to Bright Music!
 "The Eldorado"

"The Home of Refined Dancing!"

Our first-class Entertainers!

Aldo-Pini Comical Duo.

Miss Irene Swan,
 Miss Paola French, Comical Songs
 Miss Dachenko, Russian Songs and Dances.

The Williamson Troupe, Ballet-Dances.

First-Class Floor! Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra First-Class Service!
 "EVERYTHING No. 1"

AT THE APOLLO THEATRE "ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW" TONIGHT THURSDAY NEXT

The Latest Triangle Fine Art Film.

"LET KATY DO IT" "LET KATY DO IT"

A story of a modern cinderella told in cleverly photographed film by that maker of the cinema

D. W. GRIFFITHS

Now you know just how good the film is and what kind of picture you can expect to see

ANNALS OF THE WAR

with the army of La Belle France

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

Lord Mayor's Day in Old Blighty

MACK SENNETT'S BOYS

in a screaming burlesque film

A LOVE RIOT A LOVE RIOT

Get the dust out of your eyes for this picture is a peach for sore eyes—1000 laughs to every foot

THE PENDLETON ROUND-UP

The annual meeting of the Cowboys for the Championships of the World—Here's a Little Boost About the Picture

The greatest portrayal of strength and daring feats ever presented to the public of Shanghai. If you have never witnessed one of those famous "ROUND-UPS" in reality, here is an opportunity you should not miss, and if you have "seen 'em before" this is a whole lot better than the last one you saw, so don't forget that the Apollo is showing this "GREAT PICTURE" for a few nights only.

All contests shown here are for the "CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD" and introduce the world's greatest aggregation of "COWBOYS."

"COWGIRLS," "INDIANS" and the finest collection of horses to be seen in many a day.

The "Pageant" opens with the "GRAND ENTRY" headed by the famous Pendleton Cowboy Band and is followed by the grand charge of all contestants, after which we see the Buck Riding contest, which consists of riding "BUCKING BULLS, STEERS, and BRONCHOS, and believe me these birds are hard to ride" but you should see how these cowboys do it. They can't come too strong for them, why, even "SHARKEY" the famous Belgrade Bull was none too strong for the wily Cowboy who said "Mawski," "Let'er BUCK" and buck she did.

"Some" Trick riding and fancy roping is shown, and introduces "CUB CRUTCHFIELDER" the world's most noted fancy roper.

Then see a "TUG OF WAR" in which all contestants are strictly neutral, followed by the Maverick Race, in which the first man getting the rope over the steer's horns and holding him, is declared the winner.

The "COWBOYS STANDING RACE" is one that makes the "Charlot Race" a back number.

The "COWGIRLS BUCKING CONTEST" is one of the real excitements and the one big idea with daring young beauties is "to stay on top"—some of them do, and some of them DON'T. This contest introduces Miss Ollie Osborne riding her famous "broncho" SNAKE, and Princess Red Bird, the American Indian Pure-devil, riding her famous broncho "Xen-Cracker," and "Katie Wilkes," the Champion Cowgirl of the West is seen performing some "stunts" that seem almost impossible.

A real Indian Village is seen with more than one thousand real American Indians encamped in their "wigwams" all dressed up and "no place to go."

The stage coaches give you an excellent idea of how luxuriously they traveled in the days of '49. This is followed by some full blood Indian Ceremonials and War Dances that show you where the "One Step and Tango" originated. In the Steer Bull Dogging Contest, you see these cowboys risk their lives more times in thirty seconds than the average man does in thirty years. It is a wonderful struggle for supremacy between man and beast, and speaking of "Mexican Bull Fights" it takes these fellows in this round-up to show the gentle art of throwing a real bull.

The Cowboy Relay Race was most certainly a pastime that originated long before the "safety first" idea was introduced. At the present high price of beef in the United States you can't keep a good "steer" down consequently these fellows in the Steer Roping Contest have their hands full, but you should see "Scratchem Cowboy" and "Stay Long Time Cowboy" perform some real "stunts."

The Wild Horse Race in which only unbroken range horses are used gives you some real thrills and excitement and after you have seen these wonderful feats of daring you will agree with us when we say "Wild is Right." In thirty seconds these fellows either win a prize, hit the dust, or grab the horn of their saddle which is the S.O.S. of the riding world, why, even "ANGEL" the famous Bucking Ranger said "What's in a name" and promptly proceeded to buck like H—

These Round-Ups are held annually in the United States and will in all probability wane as another generation progresses, but at present they are one of the greatest sights one would care to see, especially if you are fond of thrills and excitement. They show you what is possible in the realm of "horses."

If any one were to tell about these wonderful feats of daring and strength you would say as many others have said "Impossible" but come to the Apollo and see for yourself.

If 60,000 People Travelled Hundreds of Miles to See this Annual, it is Surely Worth a Ten Cent Car or Rickshaw Ride to See the Picture.

NOW GET BUSY—THE PLAN IS AT ROBINSON'S

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £3,000,000

Head Office:
25 Abchurch Lane, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman,
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.,
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.,
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,
G.C.S.I.,
W. Foot Moll, Esq.,
Messrs. Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London City & Midland Bank Limited,
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited,
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited,
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, London, S. Francisco, Lyons, Singapore, Malacca, Sourabaya, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama, Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, London, S. Francisco, Lyons, Singapore, Malacca, Sourabaya, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mongtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papote, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMESTRE, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2a. \$15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.,
A. H. Compton, Esq.,
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STRAIN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Yokohama, London, S. Francisco, Lyons, Singapore, Malacca, Sourabaya, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agents: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 65,000,000

Reserve Fund 20,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital \$12,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital \$1,332,950.00

Reserve Fund \$1,240,000.00

Investment reserve fund U.S. 40,000

Head Office

No. 1 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office

No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$300,000.00

Reserve \$15,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) \$2,067,769.34

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital \$13,979,800.00

Reserve Fund \$1,398,553.65

Special Reserve Fund \$1,989,933.65

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Hangchow, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Kweichow, Newchwang, Poochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Haichow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rate:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital \$13,979,800.00

Reserve Fund \$1,398,553.65

Special Reserve Fund \$1,989,933.65

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang, Antung, Anking, Changsha, Dairen, Hangchow, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Kweichow, Newchwang, Poochow, Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy, Kirin, Haichow, Canton, Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow, Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rate:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Beythelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 25,100,000

London Bankers:

The London County Westminster and Paris Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, London, S. Francisco, Buenos Ayres, Los Angeles, Seattle, Calcutta, Manila, Shanghai, Changchun, Mukden, Singapore, Dairen, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsinanfu, Kiyuen, Peking, Tsinanfu, Kobe, Hangchow, Tientsin.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$300,000.00

Reserve \$15,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) \$2,067,769.34

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000.00

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,248,000.00

U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:

65 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office:

35 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Caballeros, Cebu, Panama, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Singapore, Colon, Peking, Singapore, Hongkong, San Pedro de Macoris, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Caracas, Santos, Genoa, San Paulo, Havana, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kluike Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 70,000,000 (about £5,333,333)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 11,595,461 (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjarta, Pontianak, Banjarmasin, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Raja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:

National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYBERG, manager.

Ho Kong & Shan hai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports
(For Liverpool.)

Ship	Tons	Agent
MIRANO MARU	16,000	
YOKOHAMA MARU	15,500	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Naga-
saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

Ship	Tons	Agent
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Tomawa, June 30
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma, July 29

Ship	Tons	Agent
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and K-be.)		
TATSUMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsurubashi, June 25
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima, July 2
CHIKUGO MARU	8,000	Capt. K. Saida, July 5

Ship	Tons	Agent
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ AND OSAKA LINE		
CHIKUEN MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri, June 19
YAKUSHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata, June 22
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida, June 29

Ship	Tons	Agent
FOR JAPAN		
MITSUBISHI MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murasimi, June 26

Ship	Tons	Agent
KOBÉ TO SEATTLE		
ATSUTA MARU		Capt. K. Inatsu, July 12

Ship	Tons	Agent
FOR HONGKONG		
KATORI MARU	19,000	July 3
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Sept. 3

Ship	Tons	Agent
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG		
SUWA MARU	21,000	July 23
FUKIMI MARU	21,000	Aug. 19

Ship	Tons	Agent
AUSTRALIAN LINE		
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Aus- tralia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)		
WANGO MARU	14,000	June 19
NIKKO MARU	10,000	July 17
AKI MARU	15,500	Aug. 21

Ship	Tons	Agent
CALCUTTA LINE		
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)		

Ship	Tons	Agent
BOMBAY LINE		
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (call- ing at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)		

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and
Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in
Japan.For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. SUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
101	101	101	102	102	102
103	103	103	104	104	104
105	105	105	106	106	106
107	107	107	108	108	108
109	109	109	110	110	110
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131	131	131	132	132	132
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195	195	195	196	196	196
197	197	197	198	198	198
199	199	199	200	200	200

Ship	Tons	Agent
Shanghai-Nanking Line		
dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		
dep. Nanking arr.		
arr. Shanghai-North dep.		

Ship	Tons	Agent
Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line		
dep. Yenchow arr.		
arr. Tsingchow dep.		

Ship	Tons	Agent
Lingchow-Tsingchow Branch Line		
dep. Lingchow arr.		
arr. Tsingchow dep.		

Ship	Tons	Agent
Shanghai-Nanking Line		
dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		
dep. Nanking arr.		
arr. Shanghai-North dep.		

Ship	Tons	Agent
Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line		
dep. Yenchow arr.		
arr. Tsingchow dep.		

Ship	Tons	Agent
Lingchow-Tsingchow Branch Line		
dep. Lingchow arr.		
arr. Tsingchow dep.		

Ship	Tons	Agent
Shanghai-Nanking Line		
dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		
dep. Nanking arr.		
arr. Shanghai-North dep.		

Ship	Tons	Agent
Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line		
dep. Yenchow arr.		
arr. Tsingchow dep.		

Ship	Tons	Agent
Lingchow-Tsingchow Branch Line		
dep. Lingchow arr.		
arr. Tsingchow dep.		

Ship	Tons	Agent
Shanghai-Nanking Line		
dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		
dep. Nanking arr.		
arr. Shanghai-North dep.		

Ship	Tons	Agent
Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line		
dep. Yenchow arr.		
arr. Tsingchow dep.		

Ship	Tons	Agent
Lingchow-Tsingchow Branch Line		
dep. Lingchow arr.		
arr. Tsingchow dep.		

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played
by the Band in the Hongkew Recrea-
tion Ground today, weather permit-
ting, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March—Cak, Cak.....Thurman
2. Overture—Giovanna d'Arco....Verdi
3. Waltz—Dolores.....Waldteufel
4. Selection—
Cavalleria Rusticana.....Mascagni
5. Song—The Lost Chord.....Sullivan
6. Selection—
The Belle of New York.....Kerker
Conductor-in-Charge.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations

Closing

Banks

H. K. and S. B. \$560

Chartered \$71

Russo-Asiatic R. 380

Marine Insurance

Canton \$330 B.

North China \$125 B.

Union of Canton \$670 B.

Yangtze \$200

Far Eastern Ins. Co. \$21 1/2 B.

Lid \$21 1/2 B.

Fire Insurance

China Fire \$124 B.

Hongkong Fire \$310 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. \$108

Indo-China Def. \$108

"Shell" \$108

Shanghai Tug (e) \$23

Shanghai Tug (f) \$40

Mining

Kaiping \$10 1/2 B.

Oriental Cons. \$78. 6d.

Philippine \$6. 00

Raub \$2.80 S.

Docks

Hongkong Dock \$122 B.

Shanghai Dock \$109 1/2 S.

New Eng. Works \$17 1/2

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf \$73 B.

Hongkong Wharf \$80 S.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo French Land \$70 B.

China Land \$60

Shanghai Land \$60 B.

Wellsford Land \$12 B.

Shanghai Hotels Ltd \$12 B.

China Realty (ord) \$12 B.

China Realty (pref.) \$12 B.

Cottons Mills

E-wo \$180

E-wo Pref. \$97 1/2

Laon-kung-mow \$53 1/2 S.

Shanghai Cotton \$135 B.

Kang Yik \$14 1/2 S.

Yangtzepoo \$7.90 B.

Yangtzepoo Pref. \$90

Industrials

Butter Tile \$23

China Sugar \$83 B.

Green Island \$670 B.

Langkats \$15 S.

Major Bros \$5

Shanghai Sumatra \$70

Stores

Hall and Holtz \$14 B.

Llewellyn \$30

Lane, Crawford \$74 B.

Moutrie \$35

Watson \$5.10 B.

Weeks \$14 B.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma \$18 1/2 S.

Ambers \$18 1/2 S.

Anglo-Java \$18 1/2 S.

Anglo-Dutch \$18 1/2 S.

Ayer Tawah \$18 1/2 S.

Batu Anam 1913 \$18 1/2 S.

Bukit Toh Alang \$18 1/2 S.

Bute \$18 1/2 S.

Chemor United \$18 1/2 S.

Chempedak \$18 1/2 S.

Cheng \$18 1/2 S.

Consolidated \$18 1/2 S.

Dominion \$18 1/2 S.

Gula Kalumpung \$18 1/2 S.

Java Consolidated \$18 1/2 S.

Kamuning \$18 1/2 S.

Kapala \$18 1/2 S.

Kapayang \$18 1/2 S.

Karan \$18 1/2 S.

Kota Bahroes \$18 1/2 S.

Kroewoek Java \$18 1/2 S.

Padang \$18 1/2 S.

Pengkalen Durian \$18 1/2 S.

Permatia \$18 1/2 S.

Ropah \$18 1/2 S.

Samagagas \$18 1/2 S.

Seckee \$18 1/2 S.

Semambu \$18 1/2 S.

Senawang \$18 1/2 S.

Shanghai Kiebang \$18 1/2 S.

Shanghai Malay \$18 1/2 S.

Shai Malay-pref. \$18 1/2 S.

Shanghai Pahang \$18 1/2 S.

Sungala \$18 1/2 S.

Sungai Duri \$18 1/2 S.

Sua Manggis \$18 1/2 S.

Shai Kalkanar \$18 1/2 S.

Shanghai Seremban \$18 1/2 S.

Taiping \$18 1/2 S.

Tanah Merah \$18 1/2 S.

Telong \$18 1/2 S.

Ulobri \$18 1/2 S.

Ziangbe \$18 1/2 S.

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber \$148 B.

Cult. Dairy \$7

Shai Elec. and Ash. \$2

Shanghai Trans. \$67

Shanghai Gas \$21 1/2 B.

Horse Bazaar \$33</

Business and Official Notices

Notice To Mariners No. 660.

China Sea.

Shanghai District—Yangtze River.

Confucius Channel—South-Eastern Entrance.

Direction of channel changed—Buoys moved.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 510, NOTICE is hereby given that the following Buoys have been moved to mark the new direction of the channel at the south-eastern entrance to the Confucius Channel, Yangtze River:—

The South-east Spit Buoy has been moved and is now moored in about 34 feet of water on the southern side of the south-eastern entrance to the Confucius Channel. From the Buoy, South-west Beacon bears N. 10° W., distant 7.04 miles. The characteristics of the Buoy remain unchanged.

The Dove's Nest Lower Buoy has been moved and is now moored in about 30 feet of water on the south-eastern extremity of the Acteon Shoals, its characteristics remaining unchanged. From the Buoy South-west Beacon bears North distant 4.67 miles.

The Dove's Nest Upper Buoy has been moved and is now moored in about 47 feet of water on the southern edge of the Acteon Shoals, its characteristics remaining unchanged. From the Buoy, South-west Beacon bears N. 51° E., distant 3.55 miles.

All bearings given are magnetic and depths are those of Low Water of Spring Tides.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.

Chinese Maritime Customs.
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 17th June, 1918.

JUNE 29th
at the

OLYMPIC THEATRE

BRITISH NAVAL AIR FIGHTERS

One of the greatest films ever seen in China, and showing in wonderful pictures a little of
BRITISH AIR POWER

Also to be shown
MESOPOTAMIA,

Incidents and Scenes in the Great Battle on the Western Front, etc., etc.

Booking at Moutrie's opens on Wednesday morning.

Prices as usual.

18433

The Kailan Mining Administration

NOTICE

As the financial year of the Administration ends on the 30th instant, it is particularly requested that Creditors will present their accounts for payment on or before that date.

18384

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. O. E. Cameron is no longer representing in any capacity the London Varnish & Enamel Co.,

(Signed) The London Varnish and Enamel Co.

18386

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 13

If you are going
to the

UNITED STATES

or

JAPAN

carry your funds in

AMERICAN EXPRESS
TRAVELERS CHEQUES

AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY

No. 10 The Bund, Tel. 1969

18339

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Transfer Register of the above Company will be closed from the 23rd June to the 29th June, 1918, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debenture Interest Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BRODIE A. CLARKE,
Chairman.

18399

"ESAN MARU" FOR PORT SAID

Will leave Shanghai in July or August.

For particulars please apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Acting Agents),

Export Department, Shanghai.

18431

To Silk Shippers:—

S.S. "TAJIMA MARU"

will sail from Kobe to the United Kingdom
via Cape Town
about the middle of July.

For particulars, apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, (S'HA)

Tel. N. 167.

S.S. "SHOKWA MARU"

will sail from Shanghai for Marseilles the end of this month.

For particulars, apply to

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

(Acting Agents),

Export Department—S'hai.

18430

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twentieth Annual General Meeting of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd., will be held at the Company's Offices, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, TODAY, the 18th day of June, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th day of June, 1918, to the 18th day of June, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. K. TWEED,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 30th May, 1918.

18219

BILL SMITH

says:

FOR THE
SUMMER
MONTHS
ALWAYS
USE
REYNELL'S
HIRANO
WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.
41284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and
Green Wire Cloth.

17997

NOTICE

Dr. OKS and Dr. FURSTENBERG
have opened consulting rooms at
NO. 3 KIUKIANG ROAD.

Tel. Central No. 1801.

Dr. OKS, M.D., specialist for eye,
ear, throat and nose diseases.
Hours: 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.
Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D., Urinary
and skin diseases.
Hours: 11 to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

18236

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

41284 BROADWAY & 412 TIENTSIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

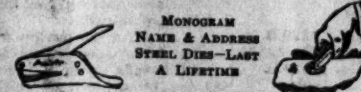
Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



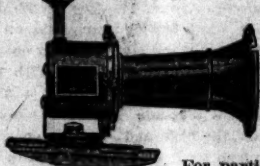
Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Stewart WARNING SIGNAL

(hand-operated)



is the superior of any hand-operated horn made, no matter what the price may be. It always makes them PAY ATTENTION!

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO. CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3529

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET: Two good office rooms with three smaller rooms, Central district. Rent Tls. 60 per month, including light, water and taxes. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

18421 J.20.

IN CENTRAL DISTRICT, on Nanking Road, from Sept. 1st very desirable offices. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

18316

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, eight rooms, separate entrance, well lighted, facing North. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18229

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST: On Avenue Joffre, night of June 9th, small yellow and white Pekingese dog. Liberal reward will be given person returning same to 338 Avenue Joffre.

18352 J. 18.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED a small office room, in Central district. Please address to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

18428 J.20.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED at once, a flat of 2 or 3 rooms, unfurnished, with kitchen. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

18426 J.19.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Furnished 5-6 roomed house, with all convenience, for July, August, September. Rent not to exceed Tls. 90. Apply to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.

18406 J.18.

HOUSES TO LET

FOUR ROOM HOUSE, two attics. Large garden, near French Park. Rent Tls. 50; 18 months' lease from September. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

18422 J.20.

TO LET: 20 Yates Road, excellent 8 roomed residence, tennis, garage, completely renovated. Inspection and occupation any time. Rent Tals 140. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18401

TO LET: Furnished house, No. 9 Weihaivei Road, for six months from the end of June. Three sitting rooms, three bed and bathrooms, large flower and vegetable garden, stabling or garage. Apply E. F. Goodale, at the above address, or telephone No. 754, Central.

18390 J.18.

TO LET, 320 Avenue Joffre, residence of 6 good rooms. Rent Tals 55. Inspection any time. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18367

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside tram. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18228

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18227

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

18353 J.18.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946

Well-furnished rooms with board. Excellent accommodation for table boarders.

Oriental House

81 Boone Road

Two large rooms, one front and one back, with bath attached also a large attic, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

Telephone North 1102.

18370

TO LET: For July, August, September, four roomed flat at No. 1 Bund, completely furnished, facing south. Apply to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

18429 J.20.

TO LET, a large airy double bedroom, very well-furnished, good board and attendance, phone and lift, near Bund. Suitable for married couple or two friends. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.

18415

TO LET: With or without board, beautifully furnished rooms in a private family. Telephone and other conveniences. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

18420 J.23.

TO LET: A large and airy unfurnished room with bathroom attached; with or without board. Apply to Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS.

18410

LARGE double room to let, bathroom and verandah attached, select Central locality. Terms: Mex. \$150 for couple, \$100 for bachelor. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.

18381, J. 19.

CENTRAL: To let large cheerful room with board, suitable for two bachelor friends or married couple. Also small room, bathroom attached. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, top floor.

18326 J.30.

SITUATION VACANT

NURSE or maid wanted for lady and child 11 years old. Apply between 12.30 and 3 p.m. or by letter to Madame M. Denegri, 19 Kiaochoo Road.

18371

WANTED for local hotel experienced bookkeeper. Reply, stating age, qualifications, references, etc., to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.

18404 J.22.

WANTED: Stenographer for Tientsin. Apply to Box 437, THE CHINA PRESS.

18407 J.19.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, Temple Hill English School, Chefoo, desires to engage capable teacher of English, preferably a man trained in Book-keeping and Mathematics. References desired.

18193

WANTED for outport, an experienced middle aged lady stenographer. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

18388 J.18.

WANTED: Russian speaking Japanese amah. Apply to No. 3 Temple Lane.

18389 J.18.

WANTED: Experienced ship-builder for wooden schooners up to 700 tons. Reply to U.S. Post Office Box No. 752.

18353 J.18.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED as salesman by experienced business man (Britisher). Seven years in China, Moderate salary. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.

18432 J.20.

EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer requires position, beginning of July. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

18423 J.20.

AMERICAN, well-recommended with general office experience, wants position as clerk or accountant. Apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS.

18419 J.18.

EX. OFFICER, British, served in Belgium, asks work of any kind, anywhere; weak in business knowledge but glad to learn, well educated and travelled, knows French, German and Russian thoroughly. Could teach languages, or do journalistic work. References in Shanghai. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.

18411

ACCOUNTANT, European, with 12 years experience in local export and import houses, desires change of position. Please apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.

18365 J.18.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED: For a sporting dog, board and lodging. Apply to T. B., THE CHINA PRESS.

18394 J.18.

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN: (Peking dialect), a Chinese gentleman, born in Peking, will teach you the Peking dialect with the help of English. For full particulars apply to Mr. C. C. Hsi, Chung-hua School, Rue Kraetzer, French Concession, Shanghai.

18192

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, reliable experienced and painstaking, will have spare time to help private students in their homes during the summer vacation or for next term. Please address 759 Avenue Road.

18395

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Pony and carriage. For details apply Box No. A-455, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: Walframite ore, (consists 70-80% Tungsten) Great quantity can be produced monthly. State price wanted. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

18424 J.20.

FOR SALE: A very stylish Australian horse, victoria, set of new harness, 3 suits maffoo's uniform, 2 sets of covers for carriage. For order to view, please apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.

18412 J.25.

WANTED to hire or purchase motor-cycle with side-car, in good condition. State terms to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

18425 J.18.

FOR SALE: Ford Landulette, in excellent condition and running order. For particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd. Motor Garage Tel. No. West 1213.

18406 J.19.

LAND for sale: Jessfield Road, 11 mow lot. Suitable for fine residence. Will be sold cheap to close Estate. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.

18408 J.22.

WANTED to purchase: In Western district, residence containing six or seven rooms. Apply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.

18409 J.22.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 10